THE GRANITE MONTHLY

VOL. XLVI, NOS. 11-12 NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1914 NEW SERIES, VOL. 9, NOS. 11-12

THE CLAREMONT ANNIVERSARY

New Hampshire's Largest Town Celebrates an Important Historic Event

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the charter of the town of Claremont, by Benning Wentworth, the Provincial Governor, in the name of King George III, occurred on Monday, October 26, 1914. Public attention had not been called to the then coming event, at the time of the annual town meeting in March previous, and, consequently, no appropriation had been made by the town to defray the expense of a proper celebration. Note of the matter having subsequently been taken, the town's wide-awake Board of Trade was moved to take action, and at a meeting, on July 13, to consider the subject, promptly decided that steps should be taken to insure such observance of the event as would be creditable to the town, and, although time for the organization and perfection of plans essential to success was limited, the work was entered upon in earnest.

A Committee of ten was appointed to consider the matter, solicit subscriptions and arrange for the celebration. The Committee, alphabetically arranged, was as follows: A. W. Belding, H. G. Eaton, F. P. Maynard, W. P. Nolin, H. W. Parker, E. A. Quimby, O. B. Rand, E. J. Rossiter, W. H. Slayton, J. D. Upham, This Committee met and organized by choosing Hosea W. Parker as chairman, J. Duncan Upham, vice-chairman; W. H. Slayton, secretary and H. T. Eaton, treasurer.

Chairman Parker suggested that the Committee having charge of such a celebration as was contemplated should be broader and more general than a Committee of the Board of Trade merely, and it was arranged that a mass meeting of citizens be held at the Town Hall, Friday evening, August 28, at which meeting a new general committee was chosen to have the matter in charge, and special or sub-committees were subsequently named, the entire list being as follows:

GENERAL COMMITTEE—Hon. H. W. Parker, Chairman; J. Duncan Upham, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Anna Barrett, Charles Rossiter, Wm. P. Nolin, G. Herbert Bartlett, Thomas W. Fry, Harry T. Eaton, George W. Paul.

W. H. SLAYTON, *Secretary.*
H. T. EATON, *Treasurer.*

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

PROGRAM—J. D. Upham, Henry S. Richardson, Charles B. Spofford.

MUSIC—Harrison Moors, Frank Joy, Mrs. M. M. Freeman.

PARADE—Adjt.-Gen. Herbert E. Tutherly, David Roys, Cornelius E. Sears.

DECORATION—W. P. Nolin, H. T. Eaton.

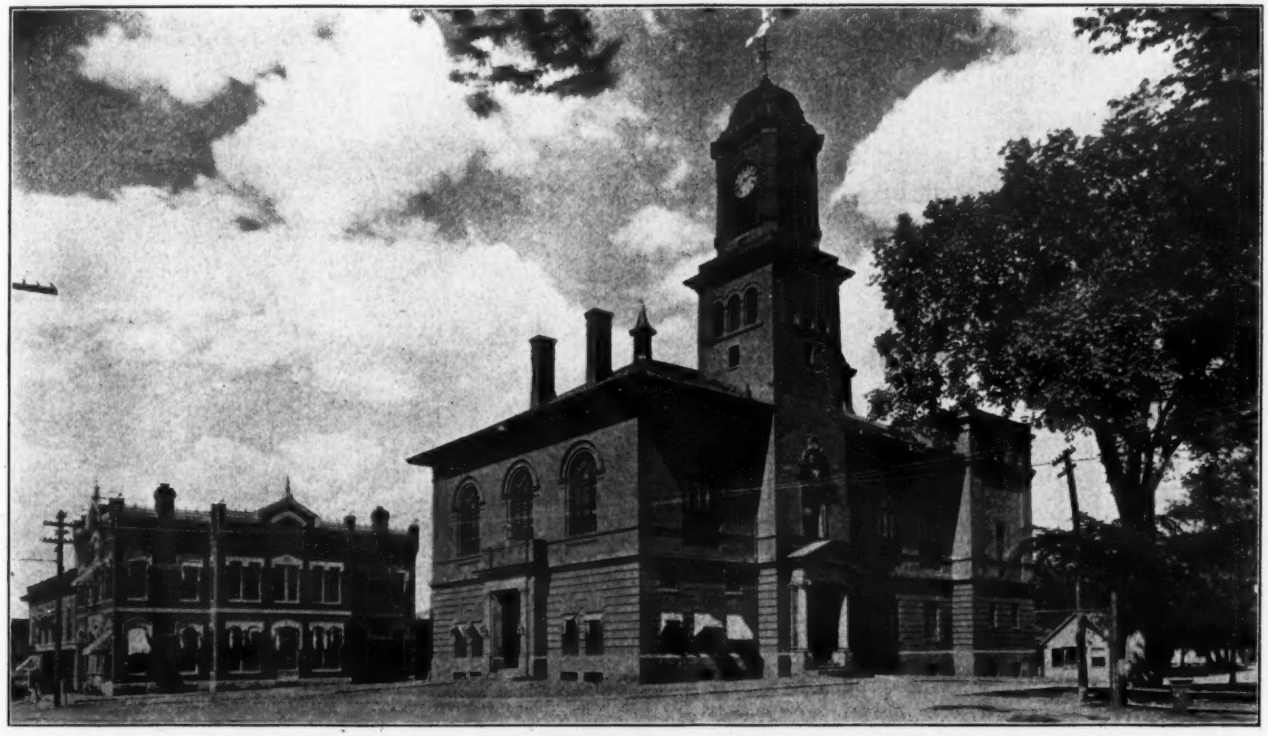
ENTERTAINMENT—H. T. Eaton, Miss Mary Partridge.

HISTORICAL FEATURES—E. J. Rossiter, H. K. Lloyd, Mrs. T. W. Fry, Mrs. Ralph Kiniry, Mrs. W. H. Story, Mrs. Robert Upham, Miss Mary Partridge.

ADVERTISING—F. H. Foster, A. W. Belding, E. L. Elliott.

FINANCE—O. B. Rand, Charles G. Adams, Mrs. Anna L. Barrett, T. W. Fry.

SUNDAY SERVICE—The local ministers with Rev. J. P. Garfield as chairman.



CLAREMONT NATIONAL BANK

TOWN HALL AND OPERA HOUSE

TEACHERS—F. W. Greene, Frances Horton, Ida Severance, L. May Quimby, Myra L. Briggs.
INFORMATION—H. G. Sherman, Mr. Wayne Keyes, Mrs. Mary S. Ide.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING—F. A. Fairbanks, Mr. Berliner, Mr. Cabot, Mr. Currier, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Allen.

These committees got promptly into action, finding ready popular response, the Finance Committee, which had in hand the important work of raising by private contribution the very considerable amount of money necessary to creditably carry out the enterprise, meeting a most generous response to its appeals, and all others receiving corresponding encouragement.

When the arrangements were well under way, and the contemplated proceedings fairly outlined, the following tentative programme was issued, and ultimately carried out with such changes in detail as circumstances rendered necessary.

1764–1914

OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF THE CELEBRATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF

CLAREMONT, N. H.

OCTOBER 25, 26, 27, 1914

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25

2.30 P. M.

Service at Union Church, West Claremont

This Parish has had a continuous existence in Claremont since 1771 when it was founded as a Parish of the Church of England in the Colonies.

3.00 P. M.

Service at the Roman Catholic Church, West Claremont, built 1823.

7.00 P. M.

Union Service in the Opera House, Program as follows:

The Enchanted Hour — *Mouton*
ORCHESTRA
Hymn—"O Worship the King" — *Lyons*
Invocation
REV. FRANK M. SWAFFIELD
Hymn—"Faith of our Fathers" — *St. Catherine*
Offering for Red Cross Work in Europe.
Prayer
REV. J. P. GARFIELD
Hymn Response
CHOIR
Anthem—"King All Glorious" — *Barnby*
MR. HAWKINS MR. COLBY
CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA
Address
MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL
Hymn, Coronation—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name"
Benediction
REV. JOHN A. BELFORD

NOTE: The Congregation is especially requested to join in the singing of the hymns.

Mrs. Sophia G. Marsh
Oldest Woman in Town; Born in Grantham, March 28, 1816

BAND CONCERT

Nevers' Second Regiment Band will render, through the courtesy of the Claremont Lodge of Elks, a concert in the Park immediately following the service in the Opera House, if the weather is suitable; if not, the concert will be given in the Opera House.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26

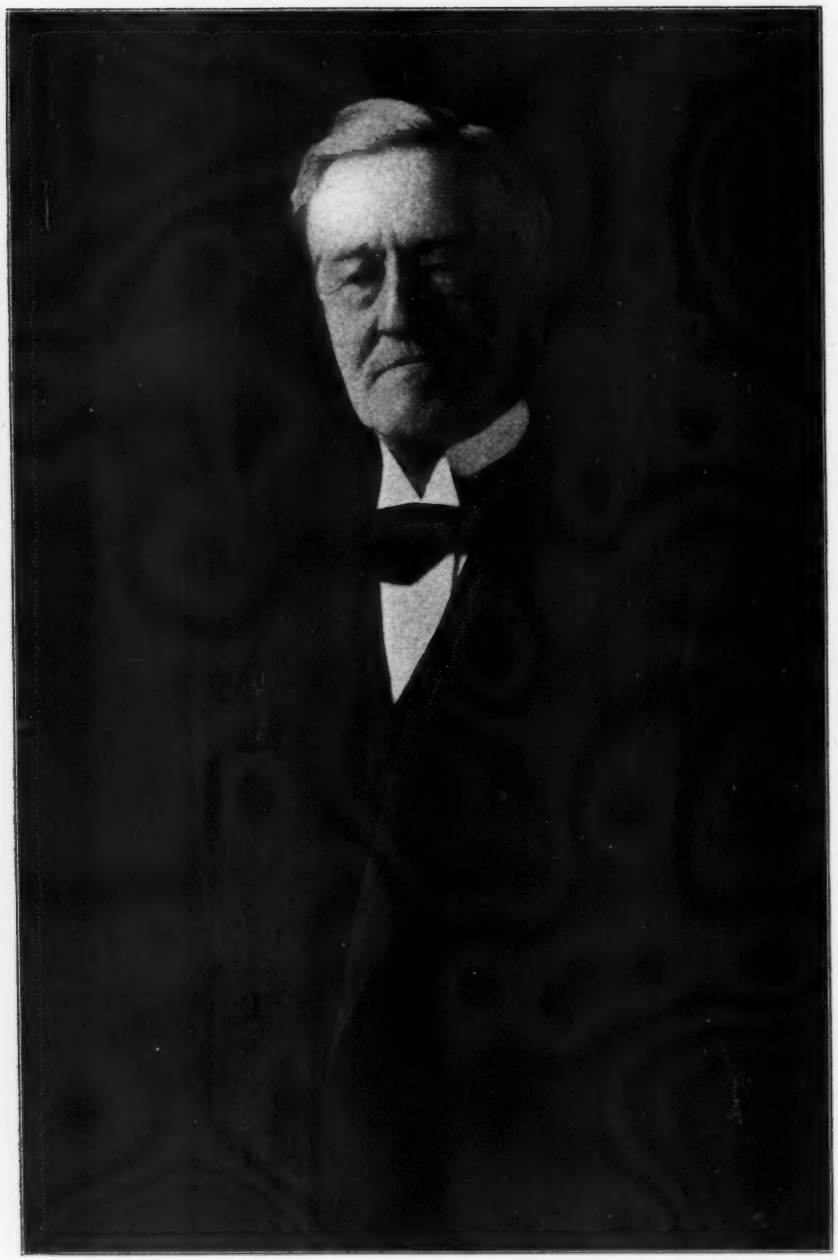
9.30 A. M.

Assembling of Participants in the Parade on Broad St. between Putnam and Chestnut Sts.

10.30 A. M.

Parade will move from Broad street over the following route:

Countermarching around north end of Park, down Broad to Summer, through Summer to Mulberry, north to Sullivan St., on Sullivan to the Square, via Tremont and Broad to North St., west to Elm St., south to Main St., easterly on Main St. to Pleasant St., south to Summer, through Summer to Broad, where the Parade will be reviewed by the Governor and Staff at the Reviewing Stand opposite the entrance to Pine St.



HON. HOSEA W. PARKER

President of the Day

The Parade will consist of the following:
Police
Marshals
Claremont Band
Governor and Staff
Company M 1st Infantry
Invited Guests
Fifteen Historical Floats
Orders and Societies with Bands
Fire Department
Individual and Manufacturers' Floats

12.00 M.

Reception by the Governor and Staff at Reviewing Stand on Broad St.

12.15 P. M.

Company M 1st Regiment N. H. National Guard will pitch their camp on east side of Broad St. between Putnam St. and Bailey Ave., and prepare their midday meal, giving an exhibition of their field service outfit and equipment.

2.00 P. M. OPERA HOUSE

Fifth Nocturne *Leybach*

ORCHESTRA

Prayer

REV. WM. E. PATTERSON

Address

HON. HOSEA W. PARKER,
President of the Day

The Song of the Vikings *Faning*

CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

Address

His Excellency, SAMUEL D. FELKER,
Governor of New Hampshire

(a) Butterflies *Mildenberg*

LADIES' CHORUS

(b) Gently Fall the Shadows *Mildenberg*

CHOIR

Historical Address

HON. HENRY H. METCALF,
State Historian

Singing of America by Choir and Audience
Benediction

DANIEL C. BABCOCK, D. D.

4.30 P. M.

or immediately following the Historical Exercises, the Moving Picture Drama, "Victory" and "The Sinking of the Maine" will be put on in the Opera House.

This will be repeated twice in the evening beginning at 7:30. Admission is free to all through the courtesy of J. PARKER REED, a former Claremont citizen.

7.30 P. M.

Poultry Exhibition (in basement) and Corn, Potato and Apple Exhibition (in Town Hall)

This will be held under the auspices of the Sullivan County Agricultural Association.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27

9.30 A. M.

Parade of Floats by Merchants and Manufacturers to follow the same line as the parade of the previous day.

The Poultry Exhibition and Corn Show of the Sullivan County Agricultural Association will continue through Tuesday.

A Special Exhibition of Maps, Prints and other Historical Objects will be on view at the Public Library from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Monday, and 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Tuesday.

Details of Parade (Subject to change and correction)

HISTORICAL FLOATS

1. 1750 Shugah Indians
2. 1762 First Settler on horseback
3. 1762 " " ox team
4. 1764 Granting of Charter
5. 1767 First Industry
6. 1771 Union Church

HOSEA W. PARKER, LL. D., president of the day at Claremont's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, is a native of Lempster, son of Benjamin and Olive (Nichols) Parker, born May 30, 1833. Until eighteen years of age he worked on the farm, attending the district school winters. Subsequently he attended Tubbs Union Academy, Washington, Green Mountain Liberal Institute, So. Woodstock, Vt., and Tufts College; studied law with Hon. Edmund Burke of Newport, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and located in practice in Claremont in the following year, where he has since remained, having his office in the same building from the start to the present time. He has been a leader of the Sullivan bar for more than a generation, and its president for several years past; has been counsel for the town of Claremont for more than forty years, and has, undoubtedly, tried more cases than any other lawyer in his county, and the only fault ever found with him in his practice has been that his charges are too moderate. The Sullivan bar gave a banquet in his honor, at Hotel Moody, on the evening of his eightieth birthday anniversary, which was attended by the Governor and many other prominent lawyers and citizens. His interest and activities have by no means been confined to his profession. He has been a leader in almost every movement for civic betterment, educational progress and material improvement in his town for the last fifty years. Politically a Democrat, he has served his party repeatedly on the town and state committees, presided in its State Convention, represented his native town in the Legislature in 1859 and 1860, and the old Third District in Congress from 1871 to 1875, rendering specially valuable service in his last term, when he was largely instrumental in defeating the extension of the patents held by the sewing machine monopoly. He has been prominent in Masonry, long serving as Eminent Commander of Sullivan Commandery, K. T. A Universalist in religion, he has been for fifty-three years superintendent of the Universalist Sunday School in Claremont, many years president of the Sunday School Convention, also of the State Convention, and twice elected president of the Universalist General Convention. He has long been a member, and for several years was president of the board of trustees of Tufts College, which institution fittingly conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1913. He married, May 30, 1861, Caroline Lovisa Southgate of Bridgewater, Vt., who died September 14, 1904. Their only child, Lizzie S., graduate of Stevens High School and Smith College (1888) is the wife of Lee S. McCollester, D. D., Dean of Crane Theological School, Tufts College.

7. 1776 The Revolution
8. 1800 Cook Tavern Coach
9. 1823 Roman Catholic Church
10. 1824 Reception to Gen. LaFayette
11. 1835 Paran Stevens' Road Wagon
12. Old District School
13. Modern Public School
14. St. Mary's School
15. 1868 Stevens High School

ORGANIZATIONS

Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Order of Rebekahs
Knights of Pythias
Claremont Lodge No. 879, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks
United States Postal Clerks
Claremont General Hospital
Knights of Malta
Camp Fire Girls
Claremont Bird Club
Loyal Order of Moose
Claremont Fire Department
Monadnock Mills
Claremont Gas Company
Sullivan Machinery Company
F. A. Billings (Float)
S. H. Maxwell (Float)

Residence of Hon. H. W. Parker

Grand Army of the Republic, Major Jarvis Post
Spanish War Veterans, Camp F. J. Miller
Sons of Veterans
Women's Relief Corps
Daughters of Veterans
Women's Christian Temperance Union
Claremont Grange No. 9
Ancient Order of United Workmen
Ancient Order of Hibernians
La Société St. Jean-Baptiste
Société L'Union Canadienne-Française of Claremont, N. H.
Canado Lodge No. 21
Catholic Order of Foresters
Garde Champlain de Cour Les Montagnards
Villa Marcia
Improved Order of Red Men

As time passed and public interest increased at home no means were spared for arousing interest in the celebration among the people of surrounding towns, as well as in the minds of the sons and daughters and former residents of Claremont who have made their homes elsewhere. The local press persistently agitated the matter and a printed reminder was prepared to be included in all correspondence sent out from the town, reading as follows:

1764 1914

COME TO CLAREMONT
FOR THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
of the Incorporation of the Town,
October 25, 26, 27, 1914

SUNDAY, October 25—RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE—A union service at the opera house at 7 p. m., with address by Hon. Winston Churchill. Special chorus and orchestral music.

MONDAY, October 26—ANNIVERSARY DAY—Grand Civic and Historical parade at 10.30 a. m.; historical address by Hon. H. H. Metcalf of Concord, with musical program, at the opera house at 2 p. m.

TUESDAY, October 27—FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' DAY—Parade of Historical and Business Floats at 9.30 a. m. Sullivan County Corn and Poultry Show in town hall.

All former residents are especially invited.

Per order of EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pleasant Street, Claremont

Later the following formal invitation was sent out by the committee to former residents, and to many public officials and prominent citizens throughout the State:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RESPECTFULLY INVITES YOUR PRESENCE AT
CLAREMONT
OCTOBER 25, 26 AND 27
NINETEEN HUNDRED FOURTEEN
TO JOIN IN CELEBRATING THE
ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN

As the time set for the celebration approached there was, naturally, no little anxiety among the people of the town, concerning the weather conditions which might prevail. The season was so far advanced that severe and stormy weather might reasonably be feared, if not expected; but, fortunately for the occasion, most favorable weather conditions prevailed on Sunday and Monday, and, although there was a cold wind and a slight snow flurry Tuesday morning, the programme for that day was successfully carried out, as were those of the days previous.

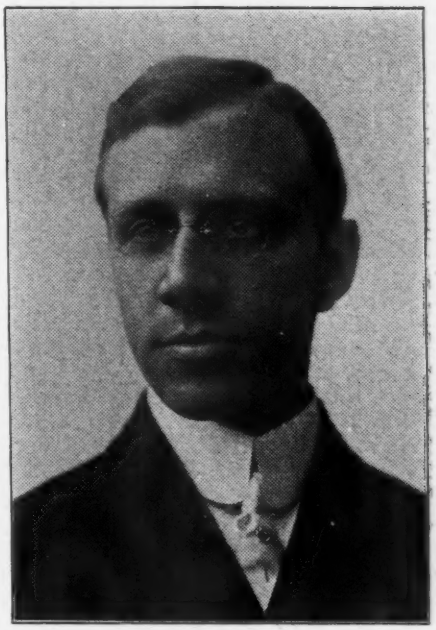
His Excellency Governor Samuel D. Felker, accompanied by Brigadier-General Herbert E. Tutherly, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Brigadier-General William Sullivan, Inspector-General; Major Russell Wilkins, Acting Surgeon-General, and Captain George H. Morrill, First Infantry, and ladies, arrived at the station on the regular train Sunday at 6 p. m. Accompanying the party also, were the State Historian, Insurance Commissioner Robert J. Merrill, and Mrs. Merrill. The train also brought Nevers' Second Regiment Band of Concord, engaged for the occasion by the Elks lodge of the town, which organization met the party at the station and escorted the same to Hotel Moody, with torches and red light accompaniment. Pleas-

JAMES P. UPHAM

ant Street, from the railway to the Square, was brilliantly lighted. Festoons of colored lights illuminated the Square and the principal streets, and most business blocks, and many residences, throughout the village were finely decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting.

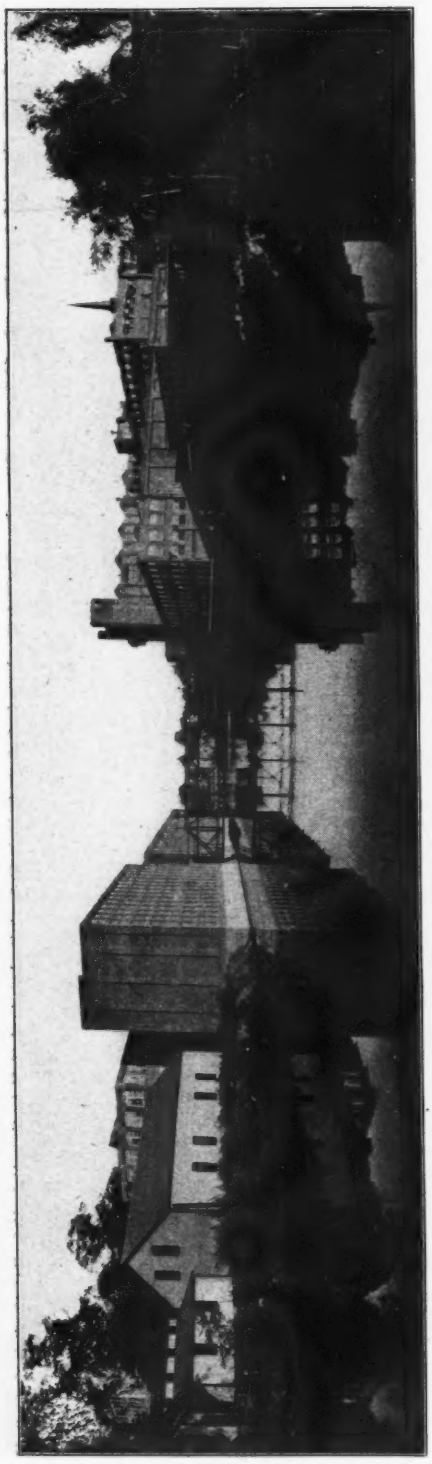
The union service at the Opera House Sunday evening was attended by a congregation which tested the capacity of this spacious and elegant assembly room, one of the largest and best in the state and a special credit to the town, and the programme was duly carried out as advertised, all the local clergymen being present on the platform and the Rev. John P. Garfield, pastor of the Congregational church, presiding.

Excellent music was furnished for the occasion by a large chorus choir and an orchestra, under the direction



Rev. F. M. Swaffield
Pastor Baptist Church

James Phineas Upham, the founder of Claremont's largest and most widely known industry, was born in Claremont on October 7, 1827. He was a descendant of John Upham who came to Boston from Bicton, Devonshire, England, in 1635. His father, George Baxter Upham, was graduated from Harvard College in 1789, came to Claremont from Brookfield, Mass., in 1791, and became prominent at the New Hampshire bar. The subject of these lines was prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and, entering Dartmouth College in 1846, was graduated with the class of 1850. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Walker Rice, of South Berwick, Me. He then bought the country estate on the Connecticut river which still remains the home of his descendants. Too active to be satisfied with farming as his sole occupation, Mr. Upham, in 1851, bought water power and a small machine shop in Claremont village and immediately set about enlarging it; he and his successors have been enlarging it ever since. The business was carried on under the style J. P. Upham & Co. In the early fifties John Tyler of Claremont invented an improvement in turbine water wheels. The name turbine had been originally given, about 1827, in France, to any water wheel which revolved on a vertical axis. This type of water motor had not been generally adopted until Mr. Tyler's invention was placed upon the market and pushed by the active business initiative of Mr. Upham, who was the sole manufacturer. It rapidly superseded the old overshot and undershot water wheels theretofore in general use. In 1867 the diamond drill for prospecting for minerals, invented by Mr. Albert Ball, attracted the attention of Mr. Upham who promptly decided to manufacture it. The Sullivan Machinery Company was then, in 1868, organized as the successor of J. P. Upham & Co. Mr. Upham became its president, which office he continued to hold for more than twenty years. This company has grown to be one of the largest manufactories of mining and rock-cutting machinery in the world. There are but one or two others in its class. It is well known by miners, mining engineers and contractors the world over. You can walk into its offices and order its machinery in Barcelona, Spain, in Hong Kong, Shanghai and Tientsin, China, in Johannesburg, South Africa, in Melbourne and Kalgoorlie, Australia, in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, at the Hague in Holland and Turin in Italy, in Singapore, Straits Settlements and Tokyo, Japan. These are but a few of the many offices of a great company which had its beginnings in the characteristic New England tendencies of a native of Claremont who wanted to see the wheels go round, and then more wheels, doing work in ways that had never been done before. Mr. Upham's business energies were not wholly confined to Claremont. In 1884 he organized the Brandon Italian Marble Company and became its president, an office which he retained until his death. This company grew to be one of the large marble industries of Vermont. Mr. Upham was always a leader in public improvements in Claremont. He died in April, 1895. His tombstone bears the modest but most appropriate inscription, "A Public-spirited Citizen of Claremont."



SULLIVAN MACHINERY COMPANY, FROM SUSPENSION BRIDGE, LOOKING EAST

of Harrison R. Moors, assisted by D. D. Ladd.

The Invocation by Rev. Frank M. Swaffield of the Baptist Church was as follows:

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty. We call upon Thy name at the close of this Sabbath Day praying that Thou wilt let Thy blessing fall upon us. We thank Thee for this day of rest and rejoicing, and at this meeting we pray that Thy Spirit may draw near unto us, that He may influence us into paths of peace, into paths of righteousness, into paths of usefulness. With all our hearts, our Father, we thank Thee for this great occasion, and we pray that Thou wouldst quicken our memory that we may think upon the things of the past, praying that Thy hand may guide us in the coming days that in all we do, think, or say it may redound to Thy honor and glory. Through Jesus Christ we ask it, Amen.

Following the hymn "Faith of Our Fathers," and an Offering for the benefit of Red Cross work in Europe, Rev. Mr. Garfield offered prayer, as follows:

PRAYER BY REV. JOHN P. GARFIELD

Eternal Lord, God of our fathers, we approach Thee with confidence because of the assurance that Thou art showing mercy unto thousands of them that love Thee and keep Thy commandments.

We thank Thee, for the "Faith of our Fathers" and that Thou didst guide them through all these generations and hast now brought us together to give Thee thanks and to pray for the continued presence of Thy spirit.

We bless Thee for these churches of Thine and for the work they have done in all the years. We thank Thee for the faithfulness with which they met their trust, for the men who prayed and the men who fought for the freedom of worship and independence of government which all alike are now suffered to enjoy.

We thank Thee for the pioneers and their endurance as they went forth unto a strange land not knowing whither they were bound, for their loyalty to their religion and their church. We bless Thee for those whose sac-

rifice was great and whose efforts united these Thy people in one growing nation.

We thank Thee for these servants of Thine now proclaiming the one evangel of their common Lord and we pray that we too may be true to our faith as our fathers were true to theirs.

Now as we are gathered in this town meeting on the evening of the Lord's Day after the manner in which our fathers were wont to meet, we pray that our hearts and minds may be prepared for the message that is to be declared unto us.

We glory in the new opportunity before us and we ask for courage and strength to meet it. Fill every heart with a due sense of all Thy mercies and renew within us the spirit that fitted our fathers for the accomplishment of great things.

We pray for Thy blessing upon His Excellency the Governor of this State and his staff and all associated with him in the exercise of power in our state. Give Thy exceeding strong support unto the men of God who are at the head of our nation, unto Thy servant the President of the United States in this hour of great battles and the world's emergency. Give unto us peace in our time, O Lord.

Bless this town, its churches, its prophets and its leaders. May every hand be set to its task and all hearts be joined in the common purpose, to make real the coming of the Kingdom of God in our midst.

We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

CHURCHES OF CLAREMONT

Congregational Church — Trinity, Episcopal
Old Union Church, West Claremont — Episcopal
Catholic Church — Universalist Church — Methodist Church — Baptist Church

HON. GEORGE H. STOWELL

MR. GARFIELD, INTRODUCING MR. CHURCHILL

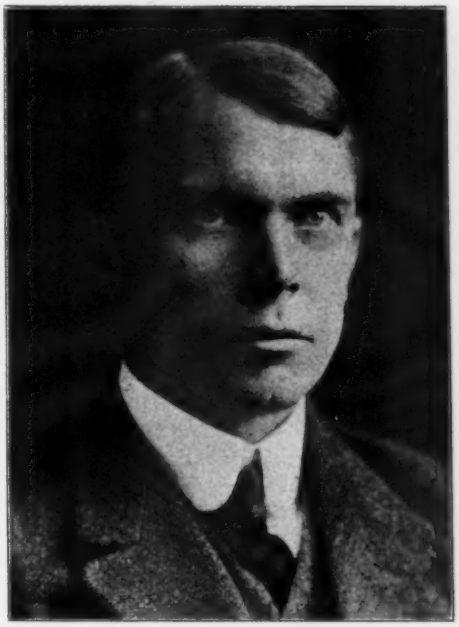
It is hardly necessary for any one to introduce our distinguished guest this evening. In planning this service it was necessary to have some one speak to us tonight who was identified with the life of our State and our town, and Mr. Churchill has very kindly considered himself thus identified with our interests, as we have considered him identified with the life of our State. I do not need to *introduce* Mr. Churchill, but I have the honor of *presenting* Mr. Churchill to you and of expressing to him in advance your appreciation and your very cordial welcome.

ADDRESS BY MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL

In the eighth chapter of the Gospel, according to St. John, in the thirty-first and thirty-second verses, it is written thus:

"Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed in him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed;

"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."



Rev. John P. Garfield
Pastor Congregational Church

It seems to me, my friends, that this is a meeting of a very great significance. As I have sat here tonight I have been wondering what those old pioneers who founded that first Union Church down in the wood, with their rifles on the racks beside them, would have thought if they could have seen this service in Claremont tonight.

It was a time of extraordinary dissension. In 1764 one of the greatest eras—one of the greatest revolutions in the history of the world was then brewing, a revolution in which man

GEORGE H. STOWELL, a leader in the business life of Claremont for many years, was born in Cornish, October 28, 1835, the fifth son and ninth child of Amasa and Betsey (Spaulding) Stowell. His early life was spent in farm labor, with such educational opportunities as the district school afforded. In 1860, he removed to Claremont where he has since resided. For the first four years he was engaged in the marble business, but in 1864, he bought the hardware stock of Levi B. Brown in the corner store of the O. J. Brown block, and there carried on an extensive and constantly increasing wholesale and retail trade in hardware, iron and steel, continuing in the same site for thirty-seven years, until his retirement from this line of business, in 1901. In connection with his hardware business, he dealt extensively in coal for many years, having brought into town the first carload of anthracite used for domestic purposes. His establishment, known as "Stowell's Corner," has long been a landmark in the business section of the town. Mr. Stowell has been a leader in building enterprises in Claremont, both for business and tenement purposes. He organized the syndicate that erected the splendid Union block on the corner opposite his store after the fire of 1887, in which the People's National Bank is located, in the organization of which he was instrumental and of which he is a director and vice-president. He has also been one of the principal owners of the Monadnock Mills, since the reorganization of the same in 1907, and has given much attention to this business as well as that of the bank since his retirement from trade. Mr. Stowell was a member of the legislature in 1871 and 1872, a state senator in 1875 and 1876, and a member of the Executive Council 1881–2. He was a member of the staff of Governor Prescott, served in the Constitutional Conventions of 1876 and 1889 and was a delegate in the Republican National Convention in 1884. He also served for twenty years as chief engineer of the Claremont Fire Department. He made an extensive tour of Europe, for health and pleasure in 1888. December 25, 1857, Mr. Stowell married Sara E., daughter of Dexter and Eliza (Earle) Field of Chester Vt., a direct descendant of Sir John Field, the English astronomer. They had one daughter, Cora E., highly educated and accomplished, who married George I. Putnam, author and journalist, but died March 8, 1903. In 1912 Mr. Stowell presented his native town of Cornish with a handsome and substantial library building located at Cornish Flat.

took a new step forward. And, curiously enough, when I was thinking over what I was going to say to you tonight (and I have dropped my work for four days in order to try to present something which would be worthy of this occasion) it occurred to me that I would bring in, among other things, the very situation which was then brewing in the eighteenth century, at the time when that Union Church was founded, because it was an era of religious dissension and it is a thing to do any man's heart good—make him thank God—to see all the fellow-citizens of this town united in the service of Christ in this house tonight.

We are beginning to perceive that good and bad are not the definite things they once were. Evil, in the individual and in society, is mixed with good. We are now coming to comprehend that men and women and even children, whom we should have formerly looked upon as sinners, are victims of what may be called the *structure of society*, for which no one individual is responsible, but for which we are all collectively responsible. The "sins" of the capitalist and the sins of the local storekeeper differ only in degree, not in kind. And a parallel to the sins of the working girl may be found in higher circles, whose doings are recorded in the divorce

Residence of Hon. George H. Stowell

It is impossible not to see a great significance in this union service of the churches of Claremont. It seems to me to reflect the courageous, Christian spirit of the day. We have come here, not to look backward, but to look forward; to consider those things which will be helpful, not only to Claremont, but to the nation, in the days which are to come. It is an era of transition. It is a time of hope, and also a time of doubt. What is right? What is wrong? True or untrue? Is the world, according to the orthodox teaching, ineradically bad? Does it belong to Satan and all his works? The modern spirit cries out against this doctrine, and the man who feels religion stirring in his soul declares that it cannot be of Christ. The greater our problems, the higher our courage.

columns. All are victims of a philosophy of life, called enlightened self interest—but which might better be called the survival of the sharpest—which we made the corner stone of our government. Its golden rule is "Do as you would be done by—but do it first."

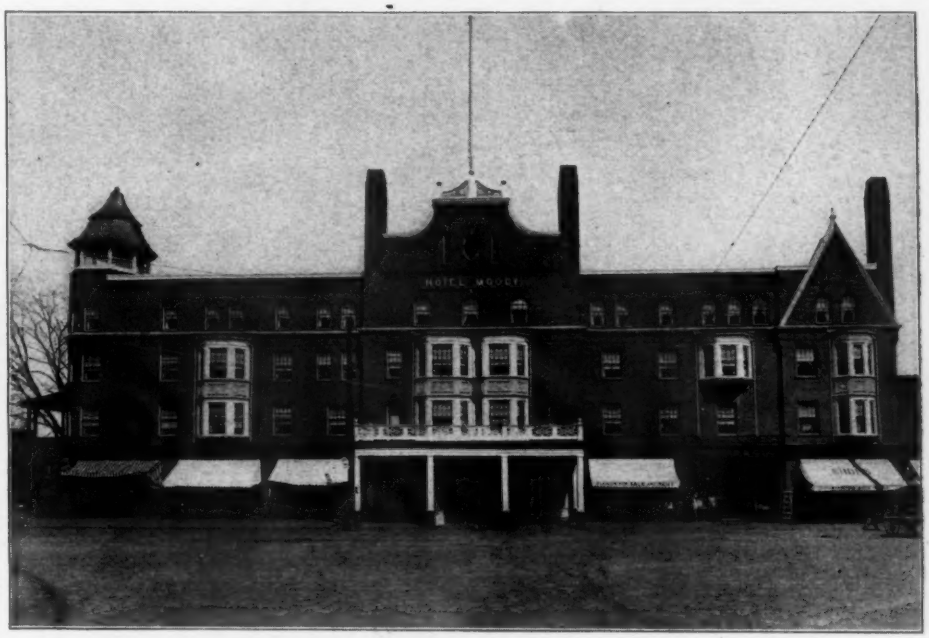
Two characteristics of the modern idea of sin are closed mindedness—which indeed Christ denounced with a vigor that rings today—a refusal to study conditions in the light of modern science, to look them in the face, and a refusal to work to better them.

Every once in a while in the world's history the structure of society changes. Society adopts a new philosophy. And it is just as true that philosophy makes a society as that philosophy makes a man. But a philosophy

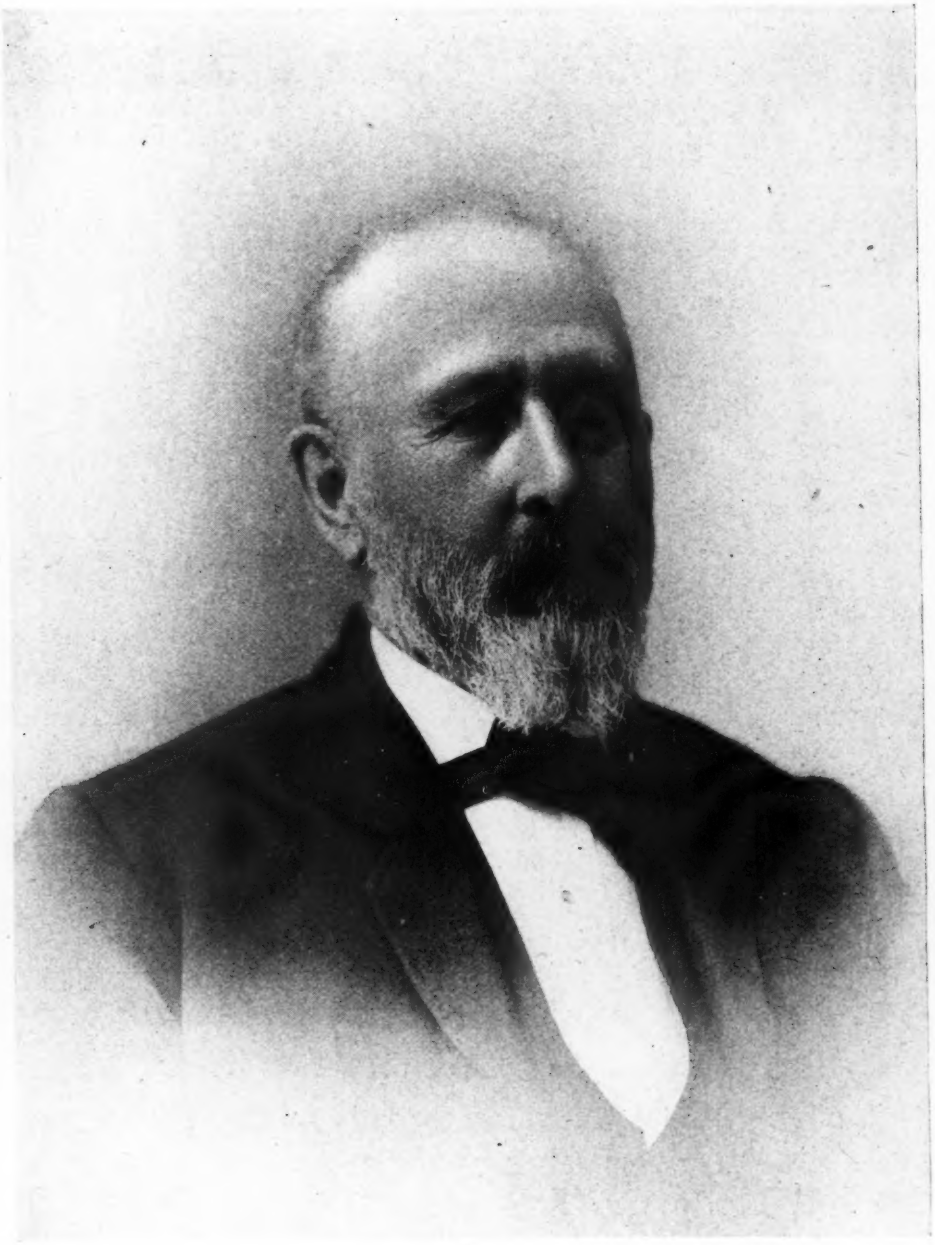
which fits one period will not fit another. Conditions change. When Dante wrote his masterpiece in the Middle Ages, the world believed that God had given its temporal jurisdiction to the Emperor. The very thought of a Republic would have been heresy and sin. Now we no longer believe in the divine right of kings. One hundred years ago the nations of Europe were at war. Chaos ruled. Now we are able to see some meaning in all of that suffering and misery. We know that the world is not at the mercy of men with irrepressible ambition. The war of the nations one hundred years ago was followed by a period of liberal thought, of emancipation; a period of expansion, education, and prosperity, such as Europe had never before seen. For many years before that war took place, idealists had longed for the abolition of the slave trade. Men said it was a dream. Yet it was actually accomplished at the Council of Peace which took place at Vienna at the end of the war. It is also a fact, not generally known, that at that conference an arrangement just failed of accomplishment by a few votes—an arrangement of the nations to put an end to war altogether, and punishing that nation which would insist upon a policy of aggression. The world was not yet ripe for this.

That war of one hundred years ago was preceded by an era which gave birth to a new and radical philosophy which changed the structure of society, which sounded the death-knell of the power of kings, and ushered in democracy. That philosophy was due to Rousseau and other men in France and England, and was called "the rights of man." It was terribly upsetting. It declared that every man, no matter how humble, should have the right to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness, and also a voice in his government; that the government belonged to the people, and not to kings. It was ridiculed and reviled by all the conservatives in Europe, and when we wrote it into our Declaration of Independence the world thought we had gone mad. It was a Utopian bubble which would burst in a few years. And what happened? France adopted it, after untold bloodshed. England adopted it.

That struggle was in reality the revolution of an hitherto despised and persecuted class, the middle class, the manufacturing class. It gave every man an opportunity to pursue his business unmolested by monarchs and aristocracies, and resulted in an increase of trade, of wealth, hitherto unthought of. Eventually it made the traders and manufacturers the



Hotel Moody



D. W. Johnson

dominating class. The policies of nations were altered to suit them. Wars were fought in their behalf.

The economic doctrine which was derived from the philosophy of Rousseau was called that of "enlightened self-interest." Every business man should be let alone by government to work out his own salvation. No interference with trade. It was argued that, in the long run, the interests of the whole nation would coincide with individual interests. A theory of Adam Smith's.

This economic philosophy worked beautifully *for a while*. It suited the times. And it was peculiarly adapted to conditions in the United States. There was land, coal, copper, iron, oil and lumber from here to the Pacific. All it needed was development by individual initiative, unhampered by a meddling government. There was room enough for all, and no man trod on his neighbor's toes.

The world does not stand still. New conditions continually arise which were unthought of a few years before. New complications, new problems, new evils. Evolution proceeds, and suddenly we awake to the discovery that a system of society which worked a while ago, produces much misery and suffering and injustice and discontent today. Those who have become the beneficiaries of the old system oppose any change.

Rev. W. E. Patterson
Rector of Trinity Church

It has been apparent, however, for several years to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, that we have entered into another one of those periods which are the forerunners of a change in philosophy, and consequently in

DANIEL WEBB JOHNSON, many years agent and manager of the Monadnock Mills, born in Sutton, N. H., October 16, 1827, died in Claremont, April 29, 1894. Mr. Johnson came to Claremont in 1845, when eighteen years of age, entering the cloth room of the Monadnock Mills, from which employment he was called, after a time, to the counting room, becoming, successively, bookkeeper and paymaster, and the trusted assistant of the agent, Jonas Livingston. In February, 1858, he was made agent and manager of the Phoenix cotton mill at Peterborough, in which the owners of the Monadnock Mills were interested, where he remained till 1863, when, upon the resignation of Mr. Livingston, he returned to Claremont and succeeded him as agent of the Monadnock Mills, which position he held until his death. Under Mr. Johnson's management the business of these mills was vastly increased and extensive additions and improvements were made to the plant, and in 1872 they engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Marseilles quilts, there being but one other manufactory in the country engaged in their production, the business having since largely increased. Although thoroughly devoted to and interested in the manufacturing business, which at the time of his decease was the leading industry of the town, Mr. Johnson's activities were not confined to this alone. He was president of the Sullivan Savings Institution from 1870 to 1893, and one of its loaning agents; a director of the Concord & Claremont Railroad from 1882; president and director of the Claremont Water Works Company, and president of the board of trustees of the Fiske Free Library from the time of its organization, a meeting of which board he had attended the afternoon previous to the attack of apoplexy which he suffered on Sunday, while attending service at the Union Church, West Claremont, and from which he died on the following evening. He was also a trustee of the State Industrial School at Manchester. A Democrat in politics and therefore a member of the minority party, he was nevertheless elected to the Legislature in 1892, and had been his party's candidate for state senator in the Sullivan District. Mr. Johnson was twice married—first, March 4, 1849, to Syena P. Walker of North Charlestown, who died February 5, 1873; second to Mary A., daughter of John Tyler, January 7, 1880, who survived him, with no children by either marriage.

Monadnock Mills

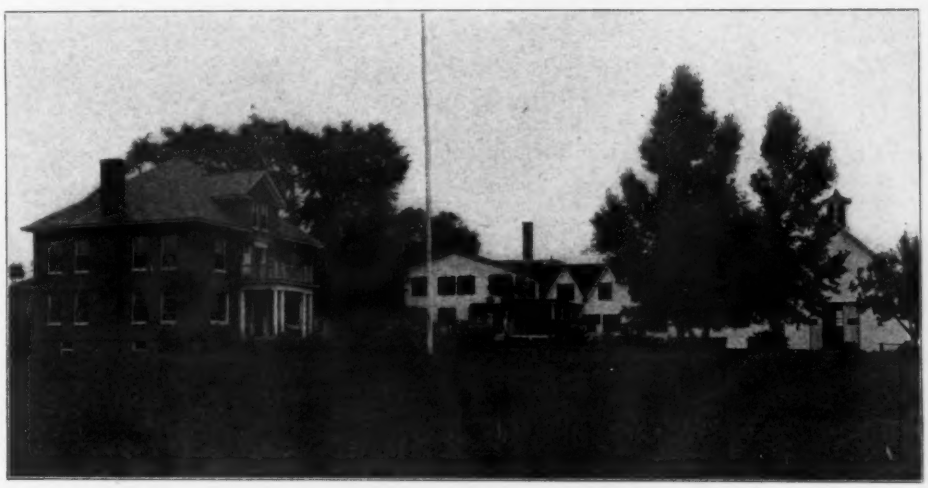
the structure of society. All the signs and portents are here, and are increasing every day. How are we to meet it? How is the Church of Christ going to meet it? Let us hope and believe with open-mindedness and with intelligence. One of the highest duties of a religious man, of a religious body, is to be open-minded and intelligent.

And have things changed? In the first place, practically all the resources have been gobbled up. Unexpected results of "enlightened self-interest" have developed. Instead of the system working automatically for the benefit of all, those whose "self-interest" has been most enlightened have got the bulk of the property. Less than one-half of one per cent of our hundred millions of population have an income of three thousand dollars. Forty have an income of over a million. Capital has organized. Individual opportunity, for which our nation stands, has dwindled and dwindled.

In the second place capital has become a tyrant, replacing the tyrant of monarchy. And it is well to point out that capital has become a tyrant not by any deliberate intention, but as the inevitable working and result of a system. Capital, by organizing, could compel labor to do its bidding or starve. The labor market in England and this country became in all respects very little different from a horse market. It exploited human beings, got a new supply, and threw the old supply away. Long daily contact with machines wore them out. Labor, with increasingly lower standards of life, was imported from Europe. The natural effect of this was the banding together of workingmen and women in labor unions. An element of strife thus arose in the nation, often with malevolence and ignorance on both sides.

I am not talking now of right and wrong. I am merely pointing out that there is a conflict. If any one will take the trouble to read the text-books on this subject, used in our modern universities, he will see that, granting the system, the conflict was foreordained. And not only does the conflict exist between capital and labor, but between the big capitalist and the little capitalist, between the big business man and the little business man. Underselling a competitor in any one district is merely an illustration of the enlightened self-interest of trusts.

It was not foreseen that, as a result of such a war, a larger and larger element of the population would suffer. According to the Christian religion, any act which causes suffering is a sin. But when these acts are part and parcel of the structure of society, sanctioned by the very philosophy of government, which is embedded in our common law, and are not essentially the acts of individuals, the question of right and wrong becomes complicated. When Ahab took Naboth's vineyard, the prophet might well denounce him. He was personally responsible. But when a modern Ahab, the trust, squeezes a modern Naboth, the little business man, the trust can point to the law and say that its act is the logical consequence of the prevailing philosophy on which our government was founded, the rules of the game, the custom of the country.

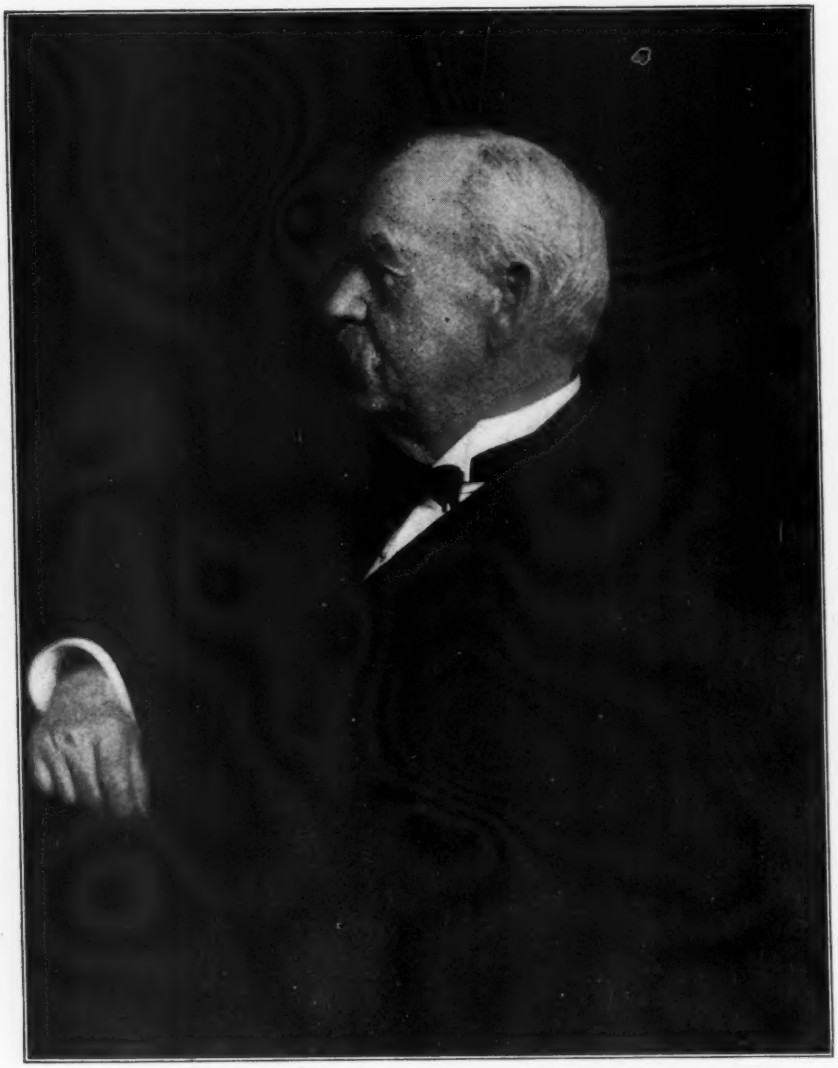


Claremont Hospital and Nurses' Home

And who is to answer him? The Church?

The introduction and improvement of machinery, beginning at the end of the eighteenth century, has added another unforeseen complication to the working out of enlightened self-interest for the good of all. The modern science of psychology, applied to the conditions of society, has revealed an interesting phenomenon in relation to this fact. The human organism can stand connection with a mechanism only for a certain number of hours without going to pieces. Statistics show that the gravest accidents happen at the end of the morning or of the afternoon hours, when the human organism is worn out by this contact. The shoemaker, who made the shoes himself, could stand twelve and even fourteen hours a day without detriment. He took a personal pride in his work, and he was impressing his personality upon that work. But if the contact with a machine is for too long a period, the body and mind become exhausted. Healthy rest becomes impossible. A craving for excitement ensues, and since our civilization fails to provide healthy amusements and often the leisure for them, the operative takes to drink, the working girl to the street and the dance hall and the back rooms of saloons. We raise our hands in horror at the result, but if we were open-minded and educated we should see more clearly the causes of them.

Psychology and the new economics have thrown light on what is called the social evil. A girl works all day, let us suppose, in a department store, standing on her feet. Let us take it for granted that she is paid enough to support the necessities of life, food and clothing, and housing in a room in a lodging house. But here again we have the natural demand for a reasonable amount of leisure, the natural craving for a certain amount of amusement, which exist in all human beings. The street and the dance hall, the moving picture show, are her only resources. The Government presupposes that she can look out for herself. In seeking to satisfy perfectly natural cravings she gets into trouble, and as a result the



DR. OSMON B. WAY

good citizens of a community who have not entered into her problems or her life, arise in indignation and attempt to fling her out.

As a result of the enlightened self-interest philosophy, which once worked so well, we have today slums, sweat shops, vile tenements and areas of vice, saloons and dance halls which are the breeding place of crime and disease! I need not dwell on the evils which have evolved.

We can't say that the individual manufacturer or department store owner is to blame. They have to compete, in wages, with other and perhaps more prosperous department store owners and manufacturers.

It is nobody's fault in particular. One thing we do know—whatever else it is it is not *Christianity*. Christianity and self-interest are contradictory terms.

Now we are never going to solve this tangle, my friends, looking it squarely in the face, without being open-minded about it. Is the Church going to help in the solution? I believe so. But she is bewildered today, like many of the rest of us. She looks out on a society of conflicting interests, class arrayed against class, capital against labor, and what we might call the middle classes, with an increasingly difficult struggle to get along, arrayed against both. Forever, in this race to live, there are panics and strikes and wars for the world's trade and national aggrandizement grinding down the weak.

Charles B. Spofford

But the force of society is stronger than that of the individual. He must go with the stream, even though it be sin to do so. To oppose it is to be crushed.

The question arises today, what side

Osmon Baker Way, M. D., a leading physician of Claremont for many years, was born n Lempster, March 22, 1840, son of Gordon and Abigail (Perley) Way. His parents removed to Claremont when he was four years of age. He was educated here, at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and at Dartmouth Medical College, graduating from the latter with the highest honors in 1865, having largely paid his way by teaching while securing his education. He commenced practice at South Acworth, January 1, 1860, but removed to Claremont the following year, where he continued through life, gaining the highest measure of professional success, and identifying himself most intimately with the important interests making for the welfare and progress of the community. He was for many years superintending school committee for the town, and for twenty-six years a member of the Stevens High School Committee; was treasurer of the board of trustees having in charge the Paran Stevens and Helen R. Healey funds for the benefit of that school, and for more than thirty years a member of the board of trustees of the Fiske Free Library. In recognition of his service in the cause of education the "Way School" was named in his honor. He had been a director of the People's National Bank since its organization, and was one of the trio of citizens who built and owned Union Block, the finest business structure in western New Hampshire. He was also for several terms president of the Claremont Board of Trade. He was a leading spirit in the M. E. Church of Claremont, was for more than thirty years president of the society and long chairman of the board of trustees. A lover of music, he was also for some years the church chorister. He was an examining surgeon for the United States Pension Bureau from 1873 to 1882, served several years on the consulting staff of the Claremont General Hospital and was a representative in the Legislature in 1871 and 1872. December 24, 1867, Dr. Way married Martha L. Wightman, who died December 25, 1868. February 22, 1882, he married Mary J. Wightman, a sister of his first wife, by whom he is survived. He had been in failing health for some time, and early in October last was removed to the sanitarium at Brattleboro, Vt., where he died, October 26, the day of the town's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

shall the Church take in this many-sided conflict? If I have had one letter from ministers discussing this subject, I have had two hundred. If the Church is supported by capitalists and business men labor keeps aloof. On the other hand, if you had a labor union church, capitalists and business men would keep aloof. But, according to the Christian religion, the souls of the capitalists and business men are just as much worth saving as those of the laboring men. Now, if the Church says that she will have nothing to do with it all, that the structure of society, and the underlying philosophy which determines that structure, is none of her business; that her doors are open to all conflicting parties, she forfeits any influence she might obtain. None respect her. She is temporizing—something which her Master never did.

Residence of Dr. Osmon B. Way

Mind you, I have very little sympathy with those who interpret the Gospel as the sole expression of a political creed. But the Church cannot take the position that the great principles laid down by Jesus Christ apply only to the sins of the individual, and not to the sins of society. And far be it from me to throw the whole blame on society, and to declare that there is no individual sin and wrongdoing. This is another question. But the Church finds herself in a strange predicament. She must do, I think, one of two things. She must take the position that social conditions cannot improve, she must stick to the orthodox statement that the structure of the world is essentially evil, and confine her attention to individuals, exhorting them to renounce the world; or else she must interpret the words and spirit of her Master as meaning that human conditions can gradually improve, through human effort, human courage, human learning, human mastery over the laws of nature, and the all-pervading influence and driving power of the Holy Ghost.

She must be open-minded, and I believe that she will be, that her desire is to be so.

She is facing a world which, paradoxically enough, is filled with religious yearning; with the longing for religion and the desire to put that religion into practice; with pity and sympathy for misery and suffering. Opposed to this good will of the majority of the individual citizens is the crystallization of society, which compels them, in order to live, to oppose their finest ideals. The Church is facing a world of individuals who believe, at least the majority of them, and an increasing

majority, in good things: in self-development, in science, in the uniformity of natural law, and yet in the god-like in man, and in man's ability to pull himself by will and courage out of his troubles. It is a world which refuses, and which refuses rightly, to take intellectual doctrines on faith: the mind and soul must be convinced, must acquiesce, before the will shall act. She is facing a world, my friends, which is willing and ready to believe in Christ, in his Godship, but which demands a new interpretation of His sayings in terms of modern learning, of modern science and philosophy.

There are many bewildered ones who, like Paul, are ready to cry today, "Lord, what wouldst Thou have me to do?"

And the answer comes, "Love thy neighbor as thyself, but love and respect thyself equally with him. Serve thy neighbor, and cherish him."

And we reply, "Lord, how can I do these things? A little, yes, in my personal relationships, outside of my business. But if I take thy words literally, I shall starve, and my children shall starve. Thy religion, applied to society, is not *practical.*"

Is the brotherhood of man nothing to work for? "Blessed are you when men shall persecute and revile you for my sake." Does not true development and life come in that way, and in that way only? "O ye of little faith, to doubt that that which I gave my life to reveal is practical! to doubt that your task is to apply it to society as well as to persons!"

"Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed;

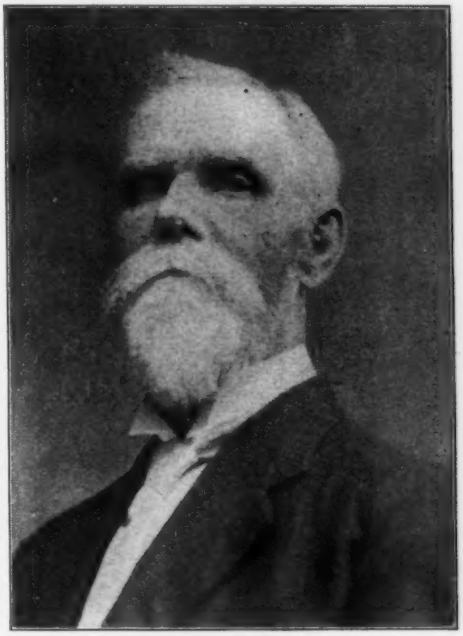
"And ye shall know the truth,and the truth shall make you free." John 8: 31, 32.

Does he not bid us to open our minds? to use our faith in him, and the light which is in us, which we have gained during the centuries, to solve this problem?

The question, my friends, comes down to this: Can the precepts of Jesus Christ be made into a practical philosophy of society?

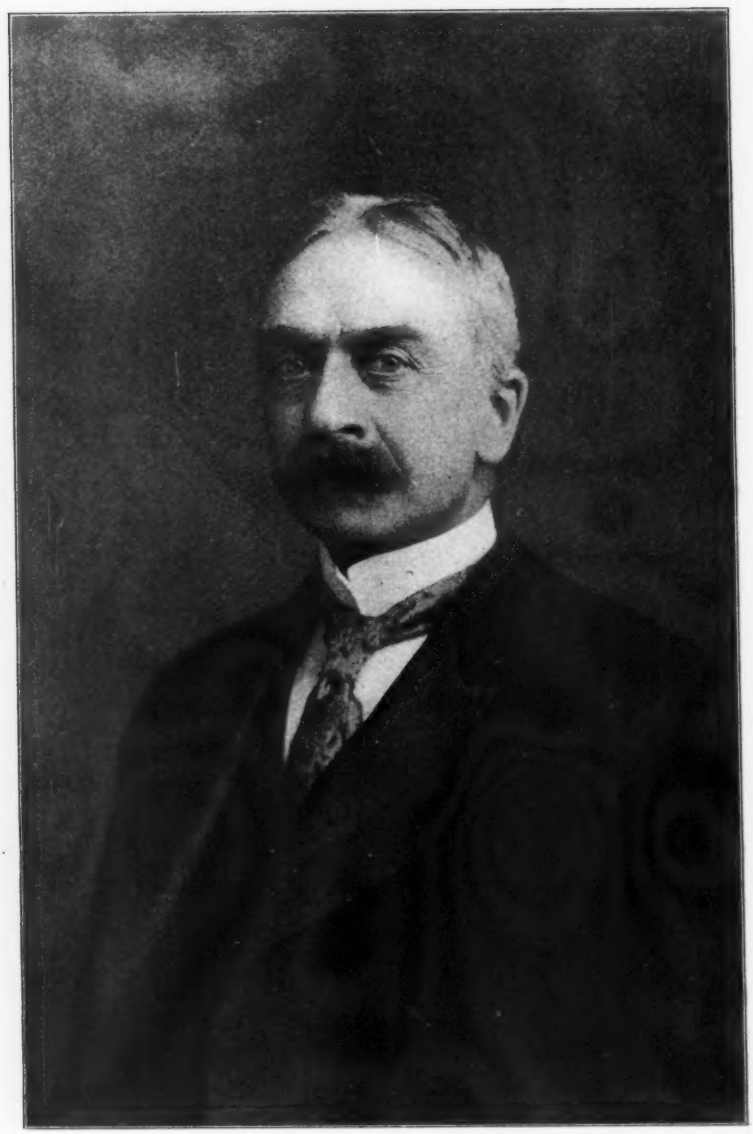
Economics is a practical study. It is supposed to have very little of the sentimental about it. I have no doubt that there are many persons in this audience who are more or less acquainted with the new economics now beginning to be taught in all of our foremost universities. This economics is of Christ, because it lays its emphasis not on dollars and cents, but on the conservation of human life. It shows how impractical and wasteful a thing it is, especially in this age, to exploit human beings, men and women and children, like cattle, and throw them on the dump heap. They and their children then become the helpless who must be supported by society, or the demons who prey upon society.

The new economics lays stress on the value of self restraint in communities and nations as well as in individuals. According to the



Allen R. Hood
Com. Maj. of Jarvis Post, G. A. R.

old economics, liquor is wealth. According to the new economics liquor is called "illth." It is a poison. Statistics show the appalling amount of crime and disease for which it is responsible. I don't know whether any of you saw what I saw the other day in one of our weekly magazines, but it was an open letter from a liquor manufacturer to a Keeley Cure man, offering to sell to the Keeley Cure man his list of customers in lots of ten or twenty-five or fifty thousand; and his argument was this: That our customers are your prospective patients! What do you think of that for an example of the enlightened self-interest



HON. J. DUNCAN UPHAM

philosophy? The new economics proves—and mind you, proves *practically*—that it is infinitely more uneconomical to a nation to destroy the lives and souls of so many citizens than to permit certain liquor dealers to get rich, and so add to what has falsely been called *prosperity*. But, according to the logic of the old philosophy, government had no right to interfere with the liquor dealer, no matter how much harm and suffering he might cause. He was pursuing "enlightened self-interest."

A vital change has come about in men's minds in the very conception of government. Instead of a loose collection of citizens, each bent upon pursuing his happiness and individual opportunity, it is coming to be regarded as a *brotherhood* of citizens, an organism, of which every citizen is a member. This is the new philosophy—differing from that of Rousseau. And is it not Christian?

The welfare of citizens! What is welfare? I will leave it to any one in this audience if any man or woman is happy who live to themselves alone—selfishly? If clothes and comfort will satisfy the yearnings and desires of life? The object of man's life is *spiritual*, and has been since the stone age. Adequate clothing and food and rest, yes, and amusement and property and privacy are all necessary, but they fail to satisfy any one with a spark of the Godlike left in them.

And what is the real object of life? Is it not spiritual welfare, derived from the knowledge that we are useful? that we are doing a useful service for mankind, and therefore—somehow—for God? And that—we have come to see, is precisely the object of government. Plato saw it many hundred years ago.

But we cannot have spiritual welfare unless we have material comfort as a foundation.

E. L. Elliott
Editor of the *Claremont Advocate*

JAMES DUNCAN UPHAM, Chairman of the Programme Committee for the anniversary celebration, and a leading business man of Claremont for many years, is a native of the town, born November 7, 1853, a son of James P. and Elizabeth Walker (Rice) Upham. His mother was a daughter of Capt. Samuel Rice of South Berwick, Me., formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., and his father a son of Hon. George Baxter Upham, lawyer and congressman. He received his preparatory education in the Claremont schools, and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, where he graduated in 1870. He entered Dartmouth College in the following autumn, but transferred to Cornell University in the freshman year, and graduated B.S., from the latter institution in 1874. He then entered the employ of the Sullivan Machine Company at Claremont as clerk and paymaster and was thus engaged until chosen treasurer and manager of the Brandon Italian Marble Company, in the summer of 1886 when he removed to Brandon, Vt., where he remained five years, returning to Claremont in the summer of 1891 to assume the position of treasurer of the Sullivan Machine Company (now Sullivan Machinery Company), and has since remained, as the active manager of the most important industrial enterprise in the town and county. For many years past Mr. Upham has been a director and the president of the Claremont National Bank. He is an active member of the Claremont Board of Trade, of which he has been a director, vice-president and president. Since October, 1912 he has been a director of the Boston & Maine railroad, and for the past two years, president of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association. A Republican of progressive tendencies, he has been active in political life for some years past, and was a member of the Executive Council of the State during the administration of Governor Floyd in 1907–8. In October, 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Hall Deane of Claremont. They have two daughters, Katharine Duncan, now the wife of Roy D. Hunter of Claremont, and Sarah Elizabeth, who married Percy R. Brooks, of Guantanamo, now of San Manuel, Cuba.

A sound mind springs from a sound body—yes, and a sound *soul*.

The spiritual seems to spring from the material, the physical. The soul in the body stunted by disease and child labor and lack of food is hard to uplift. I think I can give you a more illuminating example—the example of the violin. A good violin is made, with great care, of wood and catgut; the sounds it gives forth are in conformity with God's natural laws, and yet the exquisite music it yields under the hand of a master lifts us above our sordid cares towards heaven. Of all the arts, I think, the voice of music is nearest the cry of reality.

pity. It is the duty of every religious man and woman to be open-minded and intelligent. As learning grows, we must grow with it, and apply it. Education, I repeat, is not a matter of the high school, or of the university. It is a matter of the whole life. It is the habit of open-mindedness, and we are beginning to apply that principle to our schools.

Is the religion of Jesus Christ, my friends, such a limited thing that it cannot be progressively applied to the changing conditions of society? Or is it not a *progressive* revelation? Should not the structure of society grow nearer and nearer such a structure as

Residence of Hon. J. Duncan Upham

For many years devoted scientists have been spending their lives in the universities of Germany, England and of this country studying evils, studying human nature in psychology, singly and in the mass; suggesting remedies, and fusing these remedies into a philosophy which is nearer Christianity than any ever yet set forth. These men are not working for material gain. All laws being passed in England and this country are in accordance with this new philosophy, this *human* philosophy. Could any more striking example of the continued influence of Jesus Christ, enlightening human minds, softening human hearts to better human conditions, be asked for?

But it is not enough to have sympathy and

He would have? And will His religion, which has adapted itself to all the changing evolutions, fail to adapt itself to conditions today, when men are seeking God and seeking Christ as never before?

To the Christian, and to the good citizen, there is but one answer. For the good citizen *is* a Christian. May the church bring them together, through her age-long experience, in Christ.

BENEDICTION BY REV. JOHN A. BELFORD

Let us pray. O Almighty, Eternal and All-Wise God, Father of mercies and source of all graces, vouchsafe, we beseech Thee, to look down with a gracious eye upon all

assembled here this evening. We believe in Thee, we hope in Thee, and we love Thee.

Thou hast said, O most loving Father: Ask and you shall receive; seek and you shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you. Relying on Thy infinite goodness and promise, acknowledging our dependence on Thee—that in Thee we live, move and have our being, we ask Thee to bestow upon us Thy sweetest graces. Give to us the abundance of heavenly blessings and from the richness of the earth every substance necessary for life. Grant that peace and prosperity may be with us. May we learn to love Thee more and more. May we live in friendship and union with all men. Direct, O Lord, all our actions by Thy holy inspiration, that every work and prayer of ours may always begin from Thee and by Thee be happily ended, through Jesus Christ Our Lord, Amen.

Following the exercises of the evening a concert was given in the Opera House by Nevers' Second Regiment Band, a large portion of the audience remaining to enjoy the same. The numbers included two finely rendered solos by Mr. Nevers which gave special pleasure to many old friends, Claremont being the place of his nativity and home of his youth.

Monday, October 26, opened most auspiciously, perfect weather conditions prevailing. The townspeople from outside the village and visitors from surrounding towns came in, in large numbers all the morning, till not less than ten thousand people, by conservative estimate, were gathered in and around the Square, and along the streets covered by the line of march for the grand parade, carried out under the direction of Chief Marshal David R. Roys, who had previously issued the following order:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MARSHAL

October 23, 1914.

Having been appointed Marshal of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary Parade, the following is published for the government of all concerned.

Chief of Staff, C. E. Sears

STAFF

Aids: H. K. Moors, John Cragin, Leon Burns, D. F. Cutting, E. J. Rossiter, Walter Thomas, Robert G. Rossiter.

The insignia of Grand Marshal and Aides, red sash from right shoulder to left side.

The following is order of march:

Claremont Mounted Police

Grand Marshal and Staff

DIVISION I.—Capt. Samuel H. Edes, Marshal. American Band; Company M, 1st Infantry, as escort to His Excellency the Governor; Automobiles containing the Governor and his Military Staff, Officers of the Celebration and Distinguished Guests.

Charles F. Cole, D. D.
Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias

DIVISION II.—E. J. Rossiter, Marshal. Aides: Walter Thomas and Robert G. Rossiter. Fifteen Historical Floats.

DIVISION III.—H. K. Moors, Marshal. Drum Corps; Civic Societies; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Rebekahs; Knights of Pythias; Pythian Sisters; Grand Army of the Republic; Spanish War Veterans; Sons of Veterans; Woman's Relief Corps; Daughters of the Revolution; Women's Christian Temperance Union; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION IV.—Edward Lebrecque, Marshal. Windsor Band; Five French Lodges with Floats.

DIVISION V.—John Cragin, Marshal. Drum Corps; Foresters of America No. 17; Com-

COL. LEONARD E. LOVERING

panions of the Forest; Independent Order of Red Men.

DIVISION VI.—Leon Burns, Marshal. Concord Band; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Post Office Officials; Claremont General Hospital; Red Cross Nurses; Knights of Malta; Methodist Camp Fire Girls; Claremont Bird Club.

DIVISION VII.—D. F. Cutting, Marshal. Bellows Falls Band; Loyal Order of Moose; Claremont Fire Department; Samuel H. Maxwell, float; F. A. Billings, war ship; Equal Suffrage Association; Monadnock Mills, float; Claremont Gas Light Co., float; Sullivan Machinery Co., float.

At half past ten o'clock a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from Dexter hill in honor of the Governor, which will be the signal of the starting of the parade from Hotel Moody.

The First Division will form in the square, facing Hotel Moody. The Second Division on the east side of Broad street, facing north, head of column at Town Hall. The Third Division on the east side of Broad street in rear of Second Division. The Fourth Division on east side of Broad street in rear of Third Division. The Fifth Division on east side of Broad street in rear of Fourth Division. The Sixth Division west side of Broad street, facing north, head of column at Summer street. The Seventh Division on west side of Broad street, facing south, head of column at Summer street.

The signal for the assembling will be sounded by the Grand Marshal's bugler, at 9:30 o'clock from Hotel Moody.

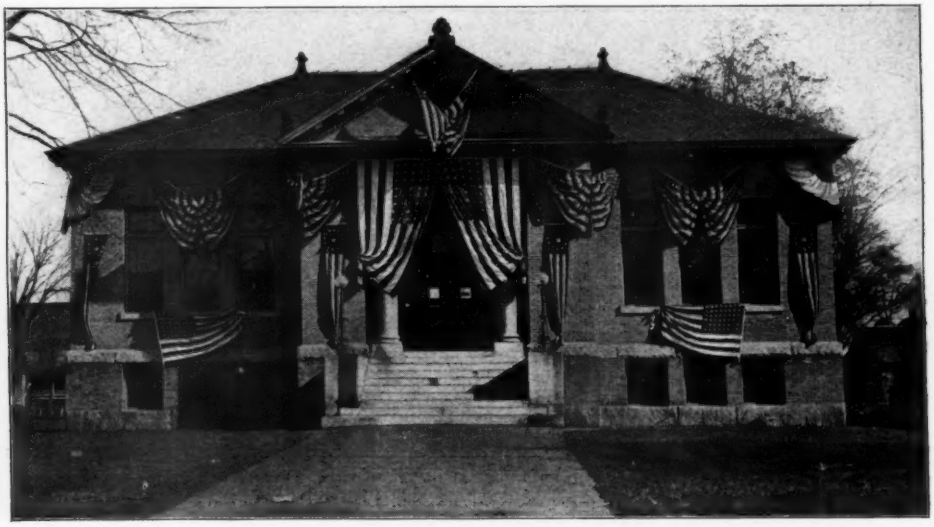
DAVID R. ROYS, *Grand Marshal.*
Official: C. E. SEARS, Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Leonard Lovering Barrett

The procession, which was somewhat delayed in starting, as is usually the case, moved in perfect order, covering a route of between three and four miles altogether, through the principal streets on both sides of the

LEONARD E. LOVERING, born in Quechee, Vt., November 13, 1854, died in Claremont, N. H. May 29, 1914. He was the son of John L. and Ellen A. (Tyler) Lovering. His father died when he was a child, and his mother, a daughter of Hon. Austin Tyler and a descendant of the pioneer settler Col. Benjamin Tyler, returned with her two children, Leonard A. and Anna, (the latter subsequently Mrs. Charles W. Barrett) to her early home in Claremont, where the children were reared. He was educated in the Stevens High School, leaving the class of 1873 to enter West Point Military Academy to which he had been appointed by Hon. H. W. Parker, then a member of Congress. He graduated in 1876, being commissioned, June 15 of that year, second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant January 3, 1885, and captain October 15, 1893, meanwhile having served as acting professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at West Point, 1881–85; engineer officer Department of the Columbia, 1888–89; aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Gibbon, 1889–91; aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General F. H. Ruger 1891–92. He was in command of his company at Boise, Idaho, and Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1892–98. He served in the Fifth Army Corps, in the Santiago campaign in the Cuban war, participating in the battles of El Caney, San Juan, and the bombardment and siege of Santiago. He served with distinction in the Philippines, from 1899 to 1901, in Schwan's expedition in Southern Luzon and as acting inspector-general at Manila, and again 1902–4 as commanding officer of the South Province and inspector-general at Manila. In 1905 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and served for three years as inspector-general of the Southwestern Division. September 4, 1909, he was made colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, and February 28, 1910, was retired for disability. Upon retirement he returned to his sister's home in Claremont, where his last years were passed. Colonel Lovering was a true soldier, of the most thorough scientific training, and the highest measure of practical ability. He was a member of the Spanish War Veterans, Society of Santiago, and the G. A. R. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason. His sister, Anna Lovering Barrett, a graduate of Stevens High School and Lasell Seminary is the Regent of Samuel Ashley Chapter D. A. R. Her son, Leonard Lovering Barrett, graduate of Stevens High School, and West Point, 1912, is a lieutenant in the United States Coast Artillery, statfoned at Ft. Warren, Mass.

river, the various marching organizations, and the appropriately designed and finely decorated floats calling forth most enthusiastic demonstrations of approval from the crowds of people gathered all along the route. The procession was about two miles in length, and occupied nearly an hour in passing a given point. Nothing equalling this parade was ever before seen in the County, nor was there ever such a crowd gathered on any public occasion within its limits. It should be stated that next to the Governor's party in the first division, which also included Hon. H. W. Parker, President of the Day, and Hon. J. Duncan Upham, chairman of the Programme Committee, were the selectmen of Claremont, members of the Executive Committee, Sullivan County officers and other invited guests, also in automobiles. Following the parade, which was finally reviewed by the Governor and party from a stand erected for the purpose on Broad street, the Governor held a reception on the stand, large numbers of people paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate.



Fiske Free Library

The formal anniversary exercises opened at 2 p. m., in the Opera House, Hon. Hosea W. Parker presiding, and the same were carried out according to the programme. Following music by the Orchestra prayer was offered by the Rev. W. E. Patterson, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, as follows:

PRAYER BY REV. W. E. PATTERSON

Let us pray. O God, we have heard with our ears and our fathers have told us the noble works that Thou didst in their days and in the old time before them, and we would give Thee hearty thanks for all Thy goodness and loving-kindness to us and to all men. We bless Thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life, but above all for Thine inestimable love, in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, for the means of grace, and for the hope of glory. We would bless and magnify Thee for Thy loving-kindness to us in our day and generation, in that Thou hast sent to this beloved land of ours the blessings of peace and prosperity; and as we are here assembled on this occasion to celebrate the advancement and development of our town and community during the years that are past, and as we look upon the material achievements that have taken place therein, while we are thankful for these, help us to realize that our prosperity as a people rests not upon material development only but rather upon those principles

of righteousness, of mercy, of justice, of love, and charity.

We would ask Thy blessing upon the exercises of this afternoon and we would pray that Thou wouldst direct us in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor and further us with Thy continual help that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee we may glorify Thy holy name and by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life through Him who has taught us to pray

"Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever, Amen."

President Parker then addressed the assembly in the following words being warmly greeted at the opening and close of his remarks:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PARKER

Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is a very interesting day for our beloved town. We have met for the purpose of celebrating, and taking note of, the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the charter to the town of Claremont.

It is not for me to review the history of Claremont. That will be done more effectively and more at length by another. I cannot refrain, however, ladies and gentlemen, from reverting to a few things which have come to my notice during my residence in this town. It is fifty-four years the present week since I became a citizen of Claremont. I remember well the situation and the condition of our town, at that time. I have watched with a good deal of interest and have participated to some extent and have given a good deal of my time to the development and progress and interest of this town.

I remember fifty years ago the surroundings here in what we now call the square. At that time there was a hotel—a wood structure—known as the Tremont House. Back of it there was an old barn. On either side there were very humble mercantile establishments; nothing very attractive to the eye or to the taste, so far as I can remember, at that time. Contrast that condition with the present!

I remember well the condition of our manufacturing establishments at that time in town. Very humble beginnings, many of them. It is true the Monadnock Mills were here, doing a comparatively small amount of manufacturing of the ordinary cotton cloth—while today its product of the well-known Marseilles bed quilts are sold and distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land—one of the most important manufacturing establishments in New England. I remember at that time, too, the small beginning of the Sullivan Machinery Company, then called the Sullivan Machine Company, I believe. How that well-known citizen, James P. Upham, started at that time with two or three or four or five workmen whose special work was, I believe, to manufacture water wheels, known as the Tyler water wheels—a very small affair, a very small beginning, although Mr. Upham was a very enterprising citizen and did as much, perhaps, to put the wheels of industry in motion as

Soldiers' Monument, Claremont, N. H.

372

GENERAL HERBERT E. TUTHERLY
Adjutant-General—Chairman of Parade Committee

any man we have ever had. Look today at that great establishment, employing ten or twelve hundred people, sending its productions throughout the civilized world, recognized as one of the great manufacturing establishments of New England!

I remember the very humble mercantile establishments that surrounded this square, very humble indeed as compared with the present. Today we have a beautiful open square here, surrounded by mercantile establishments that equal almost any in the small cities and some of the larger cities. We have a beautiful hotel in place of the old hotel, which went up in flames. We have many things today that in those early days we did not possess. May I recount a few of them?

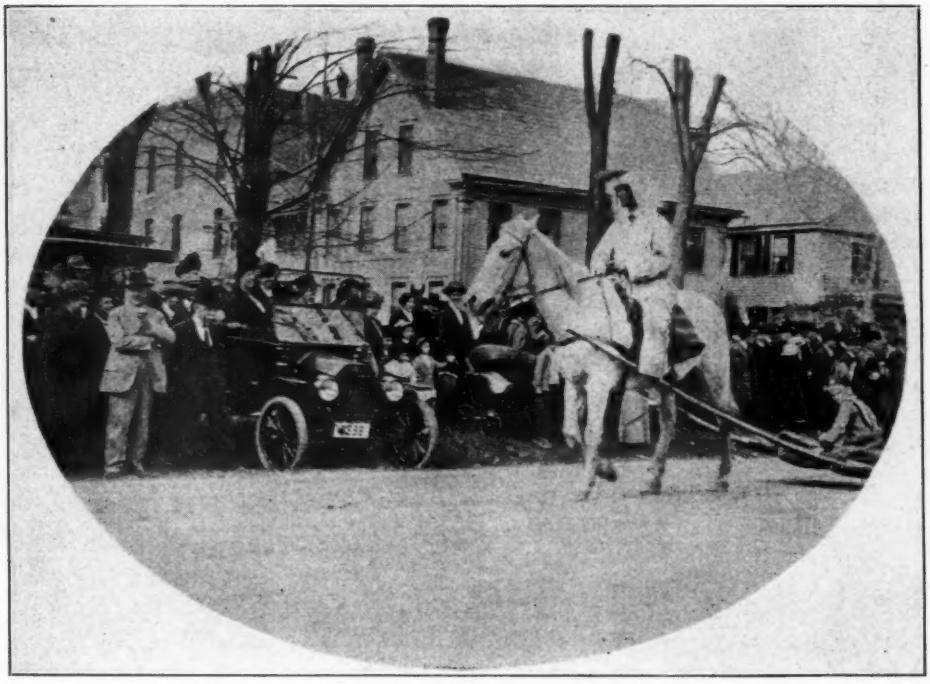
We have a splendid high school, founded by one of the citizens of Claremont—an honor to the town and a great benefit to this community, one of the best literary institutions in the State, respected and honored, as I say, by our people. We have one of the best hospitals, caring for the sick and the distressed, doing a great work in our midst, prized highly by us all, well-endowed and doing a noble work. We have a first-class public library, equal to almost any in the State. Our schools, as compared with the schools of fifty years ago, have taken on new life and are doing better work then ever before. We have splendid school buildings, splendid schools. Our churches are prosperous—to a degree, not so much so as they ought to be, because I believe in the church

Samuel Richardson
General Insurance Agent

HERBERT E. TUTHERLY, Adjutant-General of the State of New Hampshire, and Chairman of the Committee on Parade, for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, was born in Claremont April 5, 1848, being the eldest son of William E. and Lorette C. (Rossiter) Tutherly. His paternal ancestry came from England, settling at York, Me., in 1666. His father, William E. Tutherly, was a farmer by occupation, but extensively engaged in public affairs in his later years, being chairman of the board of selectmen for many years, including the Civil War period, County Commissioner, member of the Legislature, and of the Executive Council. General Tutherly was educated at Claremont Academy, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1872, when he was appointed second lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry. He was subsequently promoted to first lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, and was placed upon the retired list of the United States Army in 1906, after a service of thirty-eight years, during which he was for about twenty years upon Indian frontier service in the Western territories and in Alaska. He participated in the Spanish American War, commanding a squadron of cavalry in Cuba, where for gallantry in action at the battle of San Juan Hill, he was recommended for the rank of brevet major. He was detailed by the War Department as professor of military science at Cornell University, and later at the University of Vermont, the two terms of service covering eleven years. He was also detailed for five years as inspector-general, about one half the time being spent in the Philippines. In 1885 he received the honorary degree of A. M., from the University of Vermont. Since his retirement General Tutherly has made his home in Claremont, having a large farm, a mile and a half east of the village, where he is extensively engaged in stock raising. He was appointed adjutant-general of New Hampshire, with the rank of brigadier-general, by Governor Bass in 1911, and reappointed by Governor Felker in 1913, in recognition of his efficient service at the head of the state's military department, which has been continued to the present time to the satisfaction of all concerned and is, fortunately to be continued under the coming administration. General Tutherly married, May 29, 1878, Miss Marion Cotton of Claremont. They have one son, George E., now of Chelsea, Vt., born December 11, 1879.

as well as in the institutions of learning. Our forefathers, you remember, planted the church alongside of the schoolhouse, believing that the church was as essential to the progress of the human race as the schoolhouse.

Today we are highly favored. Nature has been lavish in her gifts to us. This town is most beautifully situated, surrounded by beautiful hills and valleys. No place in the State is superior in natural beauty to Claremont. And while we realize that New Hamsphire is the great "picnic ground," so be an organization that shall purchase that location and make it one of the resorts of our town. I have taken visitors who have visited me from the West many a time upon Flat Rock and they were charmed, more than charmed, by the surrounding view, saying that it was almost equal, if not quite equal, to anything that could be found in Switzerland or across the sea. Claremont ought to wake up, more than it ever has, to some of these natural beauties—ought to wake up and do more in the future than it has in the past.



The Last of the Shugah Indians Leaving Claremont—1750

to speak, or the great place of resort for our entire country, why should not Claremont wake up and make *it* one of those attractive spots, more so than at present, for the summer visitor? That is being considered somewhat. Why, ladies and gentlemen, one hundred million dollars yearly, it is estimated, is spent in New England by vacationists. Is there any reason why these hillsides and these beautiful mountains that surround us should not be dotted by summer cottages, occupied by vacationists? I have often thought, and I feel the same today, of the beautiful spot that we call Flat Rock—that there ought to

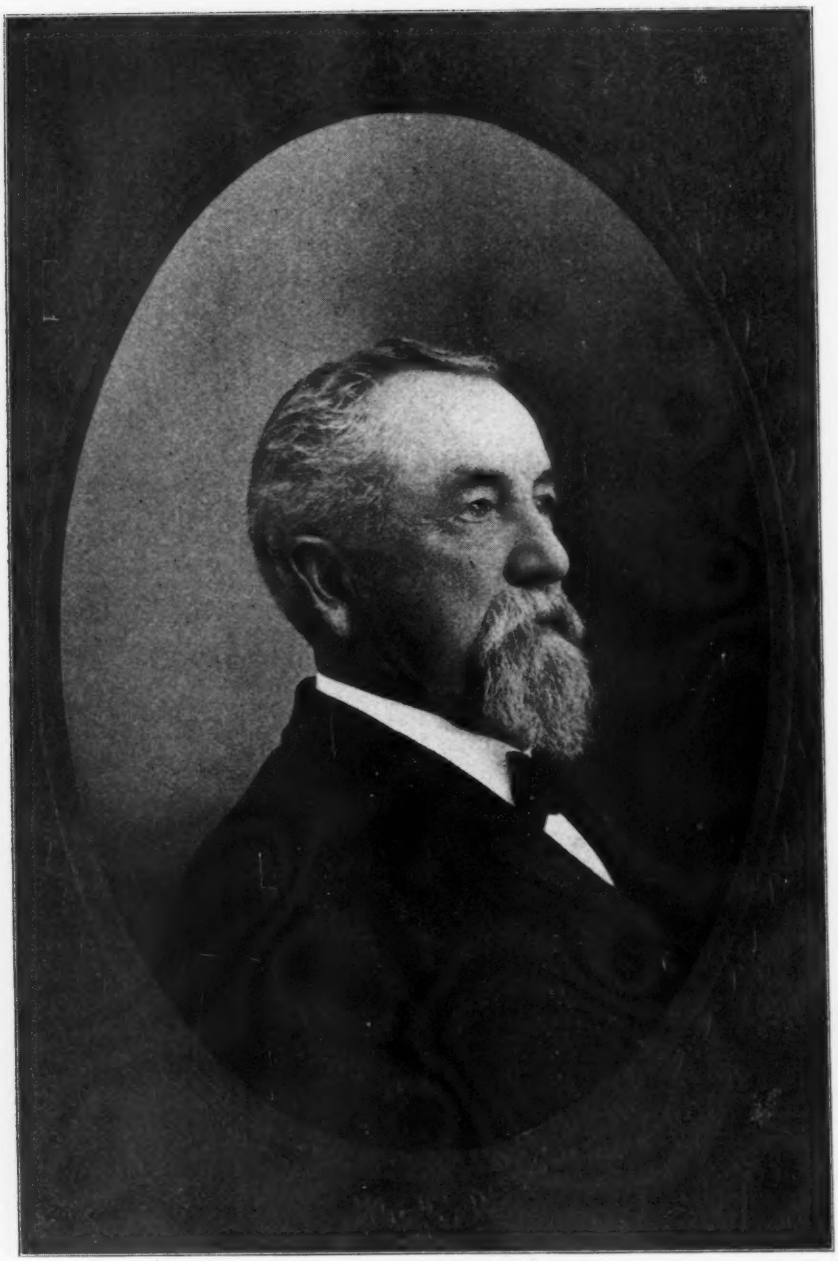
I have lived to see this town grow in population, more than double in population; in wealth, three or four or five times what it was fifty years ago. But, my friends, this material prosperity that has been very properly alluded to—this material prosperity is not all there is to make a town or a community. There are other things that should be considered. While we rejoice in and are proud of the material prosperity that our town has attained, we should give heed and give thought to something that is higher and nobler and better than that. Character-building is the great purpose of life—good character is

worth more than bonds and stocks and money and wealth; and we should look to it that we are not only a town prosperous in a material way, but a town that is recognized as foremost in the great moral reforms of the day. We are living in a time in these days when people are turning their attention, more than ever before, to the higher things of life, giving more attention to justice and right and charity and brotherly love and peace and unity; these are the things that ought to inspire us—these are the things that are permanent—these are the things that characterize a state, a nation, and a people. Let us give heed to them and go on—go on in the future and make this town what it ought to be, the leading and most beautiful town in the Connecticut River valley. We have the natural advantages for it, and I appeal to the young people who are to come after us (for some of us won't be here long); the young people who are to come after us should give heed to these higher things of life—our schools should give more heed to these higher and better things of life. Intellectual training is all right, we believe in that, but moral and spiritual training is better. Let us remember that "righteousness exalteth a nation while sin is a reproach to any people." Give heed to the moral aspects of life; be more just, more kindly, more true, and Claremont in the future will be what the good God designed that his people should be.

I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon this occasion, and I extend to you a hearty greeting; go on, go on, teach your children (and this is the thought that I desire to leave with you) teach your children the better things of life; not only support your schools but support your church. Religion is one of the essentials of this life—support your church and give heed to these better things, for they are the things that are enduring and eternal.

Of course, to me there are some shadows that pass over me today. My old friends are nearly all gone, very few of those who were with me in the early days are here. I could call a long list of worthy men and women who were here in Claremont, active in business life, active in every part of the town; very few of them are left. I cannot realize why I am here, but I am thankful to be here today, thankful to take part in these very interesting exercises, thankful that I have lived to see this day; and I am thankful for the coöperation which I have received in town, for I have been a pretty active man here; I am thankful for the coöperation which I have received on the part of the town in some of the advances which have made my connection with the business interests of this town very intimate, very close, and I have tried to do my duty as a citizen as I understood it: For these and a thousand other things I thank my townsmen.

Moses Spafford and Wife Arriving in Claremont, 1762



COL. CHARLES H. LONG

MR. PARKER, INTRODUCING GOVERNOR FELKER

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it isn't often that we have a live governor here in Claremont. There have been a good many times when some of our people would have been happy to be governor—perhaps they were worthy to be governor; but that office seems never to have reached them. We are thankful today to have with us his Excellency, the Governor of our State, and we feel very highly honored because he has paid us this visit, and I take this opportunity to thank him for his presence here today. I know you will all be delighted to hear a word from him and he has very kindly consented to address you on this occasion. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Governor Felker of our Commonwealth.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR FELKER

Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of Claremont:

I am pleased to be with you on this occasion and to participate with you in the exercises of today. I bring to you the greetings of the State of New Hampshire, and wish you all success. This day has certainly been most propitious. It could not have been better if it had been ordered for the occasion.

Your parade was one of the best, if not the best, I have seen during my two years as Governor of the State of New Hampshire. The societies turned out in goodly numbers and, as I may not have another opportunity, I want here to express my appreciation to the Elks for their kindly escort from the station; also my appreciation of that organization which belongs alone to the United States, and the great amount of good it has done. There are two things for which it should especially be commended; they have brought to our attention with greater force than ever before the significance of our national emblem; they have also brought to our attention the wonderful results that can be accomplished by extending the truly helping hand. I wish them Godspeed.

This is a beautiful town as my friend Mr. Parker has said, and I certainly admire the judgment of those earlier men who settled in the Connecticut Valley. For where you see good agricultural land, you see prosperity. We are all dependent upon agriculture. In this valley you see prosperity—you see happy homes where you see that; you not only have this at hand, but you have the grand mountain scenery, the beauty of location which attracts the people far and wide. Make the most of such an opportunity.

The suggestion made to me last night by Brother Parker that the best brains, like the potatoes in a hill, are under ground, is certainly not true in Claremont. You are a wide-awake people and you have done wonders in the way of manufacturing and in the

CHARLES H. LONG, born in Claremont, March 14, 1834, died at his home there May 30, 1908. He was the son of Capt. Charles Frederick and Caroline Jones (Hubbard) Long, and was the last male representative in town of the three old families of Jones, Hubbard and Long. He was graduated from Norwich Military University in 1855. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was employed as a drill-master by the state of New Hampshire for three months and then recruited men for the Fifth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, in which he was commissioned captain of Company G. September 17, 1862, he was severely wounded in the battle of Antietam, and resigned in November following; but in April, 1863, he returned to the service, was commissioned captain and authorized to raise a company of heavy artillery to garrison the defences of Portsmouth, having previously held a commission for a short time as lieutenant-colonel in the Seventeenth Regiment, which was consolidated with the Second. In 1864 a full regiment of heavy artillery was raised and on September 29 he was commissioned colonel of the same. In November following he was ordered to the command of the First Brigade, Hardin's Division, Twenty-Second Army Corps, which position he held until mustered out at the close of the war, his conduct as an officer commanding the highest approbation of his superiors. Upon the opening of the Concord & Claremont Railroad, in 1872, Colonel Long was made station agent, which position he held for nineteen years, resigning in 1901. Colonel Long was a Republican in politics and active in public affairs, having served as treasurer of Sullivan County and as a member of the State Legislature in 1871 and 1903; also as a member of the Stevens High School Committee. He was a member of Major Jarvis Post, G. A. R., and was its second commander. He was also active in Masonry and had been Eminent Commander of Sullivan Commandery, K. T. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and was senior warden of the church at the time of his decease, and was also a member of the finance committee of the New Hampshire diocese. He was married March 14, 1859, to Miss Stella E. Cook by whom he is survived.

way you have handled your town, and all the brains are not under ground.

There are of course more or less men who have been a power in this state and the nation who have lived in Claremont and passed on. But there are men who stand high in the State today. I can see them before me; I can see them upon this stage. Look at the Uphams who for generations have added to the development of the resources of the town, and have added to its prosperity, and the many friends of the present representative of the family who would like to see him Governor of the State. See my friend Parker who has represented you in the halls of Congress, and who is as young today as he ever was. Why, when I walked across the square to this Hall I couldn't keep step with him. When it looked as if we were going to have trouble with Mexico, and our worthy President was looking over the State Militias as to their preparedness, he found New Hampshire one of three States all ready and trains hired for Mexico. The credit of this is due solely to your fellow-townsman, General Tutherly.

New Hampshire is prosperous in a general way, and I might talk to you of her prosperity; I might talk to you of her advancing prosperity; I might talk to you of peace, but the war across the waters seems to say there will be no peace. I wish to God that the men who started the war were put together in one room, and let them fight it out. Then we should have no war.

But there is, thank God, a brotherhood of man. It is evidenced more and more—you evidence it today in your getting together here, one and all, each touching elbows, and one equal with the other, and all for the common good. Let us trust that in the future someone will solve the broader humanity of man to man and the brotherhood of us all. It is up to us to solve that question and we cannot leave it unsolved if we would.

I bid you all hail and I wish you all future prosperity. And when you get together, as some will, in fifty years from now, I trust that you will then live under the best government that God ever vouchsafed to man.

MR. PARKER, INTRODUCING MR. METCALF

Ladies and gentlemen, I have known the gentlemen who is to address you this afternoon perhaps longer than any other person among those present. I knew him as a boy in my native town; I knew him as a school teacher; I have known him as a writer, an editor; I have known him as one of the most active men in the State for the promotion of the Grange—agriculture; I have known him as a leading man in the State in promoting the work of the Old Home Week Association, of which he is the president, I believe, at the present time; I have known him as a public servant here in the State, doing more work for the benefit of the State than almost any other man; and I am more than happy to present him to you, this afternoon, as the orator of the day—Honorable Henry H. Metcalf, State Historian.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

MR. PRESIDENT, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF CLAREMONT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Let me congratulate you, in the outset, upon the favorable auspices under which you are assembled to celebrate an important event in the history of your goodly town. You observe, today, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the charter of the town of Claremont. You have met in this spacious and beautiful assembly hall, in the stately edifice which is the civic center of an intelligent and progressive community, in a season when plenty and happiness pervade the land, when nation-wide prosperity, to which your labor and efforts have contributed their due share, abounds. In happy contrast to old-world conditions, no clouds of war overshadow—no blood of slaughtered thousands stains the soil. You meet amid peaceful surroundings to celebrate the triumphs of peaceful industry.

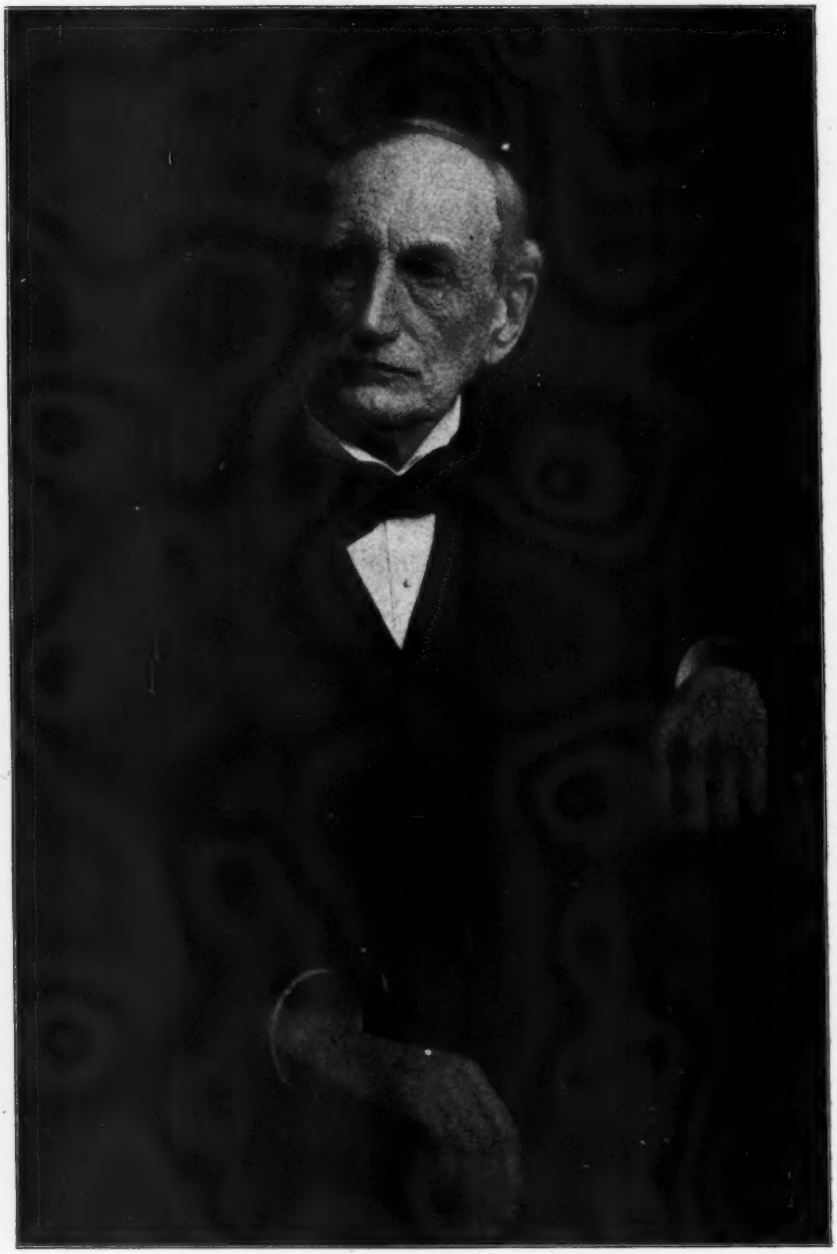
One hundred and fifty years ago today, October 26, 1764, Benning Wentworth, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Hampshire, with advice of Council, in the name of King George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., granted to Josiah Willard, Samuel Ashley and sixty-seven others, a tract of land described as about six miles square, containing twenty-four thousand acres, the same to be divided into seventy-five equal shares, one for each proprietor, after reserving for His Excellency, the Governor, five hundred acres, taken from the southwest corner of the tract granted, together with a small island in the Connecticut

River, opposite, the same to be accounted as two shares; one share for the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, one share for a glebe for the Church of England, one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel and one for the benefit of a school in the town, forever. This tract of land, by the terms of the grant, was incorporated into a township by the name of Claremont—a name said to have been derived from the country seat of Lord Clive, a noted English general, prominent in the conquest of India. The boundaries were distinctly set forth in the grant, and embrace all the territory of the town as it exists today, except a small section set off from the town of Unity by the legislature of the state at the December session of 1828.

It was provided in the charter, or grant, that as soon as there were fifty families resident therein, the town should have liberty to hold two fairs annually, and to open and keep a market one or more days each week. It was stipulated that each grantee, his heirs or assigns, should plant or cultivate five acres of land, within five years, for every fifty contained in his share, and make additional improvements, as time passed, on pain of forfeiting his title. All pine trees, fit for masts for the royal navy, were expressly reserved for that use. Before any division of land should be made, a tract near the center of the town was to be laid out in town lots of one acre each, one to be allotted to each grantee. A tribute of one ear of corn, annually, was to be paid the king, if lawfully demanded, for the space of ten years; after which each grantee was to pay one shilling, proclamation money, for every hundred acres he owned, and in that proportion for greater or less amounts, annually forever.

It is unnecessary to present, here, the full text of the charter, the substantial provisions of which have been stated, or the list of names of the proprietors, comparatively few of whom ever lived in the town or even saw the land they had been granted. Nor is there any occasion for extended reference to the records of the Proprietor's meetings, the first of which, as appears from the records, was held at the house of Lieut. Hilkiah Grout, February 2, 1769, at which Lieut. Samuel Ashley was moderator and Col. Josiah Willard, clerk; and the last at the office of A. F. Snow in Claremont, October 28, 1858, David H. Sumner being moderator and Solon C. Grannis, clerk. The bulk of the proprietors were mainly interested, as was generally the case with those of other towns, in disposing of their holdings, and none but the three Ashleys—Samuel, Samuel Jr., and Oliver—became settlers in the town, and even these were not among the first. Two years before the grant of the town—in 1762—two settlers, Moses Spafford and David Lynde, had come in, selected locations and built their cabins, and between then and 1767, when the proprietors began to be alert in looking after their interests, a few others had come in. These were all dealt with, in some manner satisfactory to both sides, and other locations were disposed of in considerable number to other home-seekers, so that on the 8th day of March, 1768, a town government seems to have been put in operation. At all events the first town meeting of which there is any record was holden on that date, at the house of Capt. Benjamin Brooks, who was made moderator, with Joseph Ives, town clerk, and Benjamin Brooks, Ebenezer Skinner, Benjamin Tyler, Thomas Jones and Amos York, selectmen. Benjamin Brooks, Jr., was elected

Henry S. Richardson
Attorney at Law



HON. IRA COLBY, JR.

constable. At an adjourned meeting, three weeks later, Amos York and Benedick Roys were chosen tything-men; Benedick Roys and Josiah Rich, deer reeves and Asa Leet and Ebenezer Skinner, surveyors of highways. It was voted to build a pound for the use of the town, near Thomas Jones' house, "in the most convenient place," and Thomas Jones was chosen pound-keeper. The need of highways was coming to be felt, thus early, and Capt. Benjamin Brooks and Benjamin Sumner were chosen a committee to lay out a road to Newport, where a settlement had been made under a charter granted three years earlier than that of Claremont.

It was also voted at this meeting "to take two acres of land off the northwest corner of the Fair for a burying place"—a necessity that had not been thought of by the proprietors in their original layout.

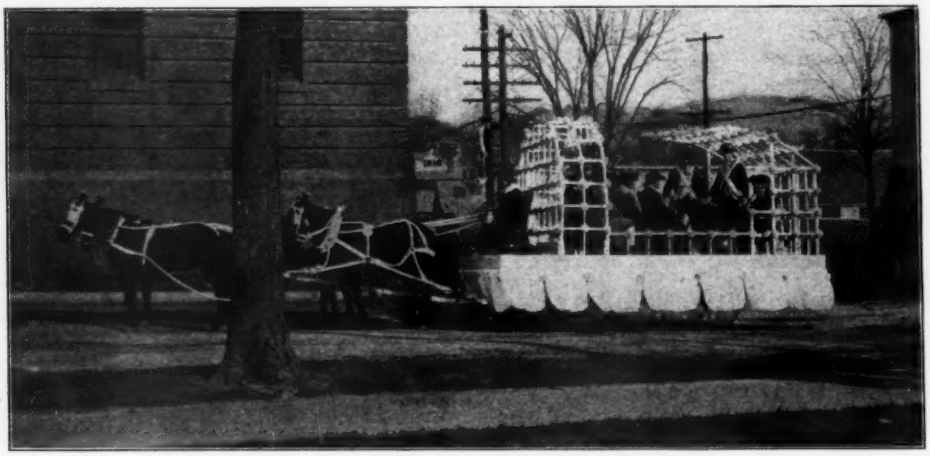
At the next annual meeting, held at the house of Dr. William Sumner, he was chosen moderator and Benjamin Sumner town clerk. Three selectmen, only, were elected this year, and these were Jeremiah Spencer, Benjamin Tyler, and Benjamin Sumner. Thus it will be seen that the principle of "rotation in office" was early recognized in this town, and it is proper to say that it has very generally been observed. In rare instances only has any man been continued many years successively in the same office in the town of Claremont, the most notable exception being in the case of Hon. George B. Upham, who represented the town in the General Court fifteen years in all, and ten years successively —from 1804 to 1813 inclusive. At an adjourned meeting, this year (1769) after the choice of minor officers, it was voted that "Daniel Warner shall have for his services in marking a road to Merrimack £1, 8s. lawful money." It was also voted that "Hogs may run at large, yoked and ringed according to law."

At the annual meeting in 1770 a town treasurer was chosen for the first time, in the person of Thomas Gustin, but Dr. William Sumner got this office next year, and Mr. Gustin was let down easily by an election as pound-keeper, when it was also voted that the town clerk should keep a record of the marks of cattle and swine belonging to the inhabitants.

At a special town meeting, May 9, 1771, it was voted that "we will call a Minister to come and preach the gospel among us on

IRA COLBY, JR., for two score years a prominent member of the Sullivan County bar and an honored and influential citizen of Claremont, born there January 11, 1831, died June 27, 1908. Mr. Colby was the son of Ira and Polly (Foster) Colby, his father being a successful and enterprising farmer, prominent in town affairs, and his mother a descendant of Reginald Foster who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. He received his preliminary education in the Claremont schools, and in the Academies at Sanbornton (now Tilton), N. H., Springfield, Vt., Marlow, N. H., and Thetford, Vt., entered Dartmouth College in 1853, graduating therefrom with the class of 1857, among his classmates being the late Judge James B. Richardson of Massachusetts, and Gen. Edward F. Noyes of Ohio. While pursuing his preparatory and college studies he taught school every winter, and, later, was engaged in teaching a year in Wisconsin. In the fall of 1858 he commenced the study of law with Freeman & McClure of Claremont, was admitted to the bar two years later and commenced practice in the office in which he had studied, Mr. McClure having died and Mr. Freeman retiring from practice. From that time (1860) till his death, he was actively engaged in the work of his profession, attaining a measure of success and reputation therein, unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries in his town or county. A Republican in politics, he was honored by his party by election to the popular branch of the legislature in 1864, 1865, 1881, 1883 and 1887, and to the State Senate in 1869 and 1870, serving on important committees in both branches. In 1883 he introduced and secured the passage of the "Colby bill," so-called, which materially changed the railroad law of the state, and was the leader of the legislative forces supporting the so-called "Hazen bill" in the memorable contest of 1887, which passed both branches but was killed by executive veto. He was solicitor for Sullivan County continuously with the exception of two years, from 1864 to 1888, a delegate at large in the Republican National Convention in 1876, and was appointed a member of the commission to revise, amend and codify the public statutes in 1889. In 1893 he was appointed by the Governor and Council an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed W. H. H. Allen, but declined the position. Like his father before him, whom he succeeded on the board of trustees, he was a prominent and active member of the M. E. Church of Claremont. June 20, 1867, he was united in marriage with Louisa M. Way, daughter of Gordon Way of Claremont and sister of Dr. Osmon B. Way, who survives. They had two children, a son, Ira Gordon Colby, a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1894, now a lawyer of Claremont, and a daughter, who died in infancy.

Probation in order to settle in the Gospel Ministry among us." A record was made of the names of those voting on this proposition—the first record of any yea and nay vote in town, though it probably does not show the entire number of voters then living here. Those voting in the affirmative, or in favor of calling a minister, were Thomas Gustin, William Sumner, Ebenezer Skinner, Capt. B. Sumner, Jacob Rice, Joseph Wright, John Kilburn, Asaph Atwater, John Spencer, Asa Jones, Jonas Stewart, Barnabas Ellis, Joseph Ives, Joseph Hubbard, Beriah Murray, Amaziah Knight, Gid Lewis, Timothy Dustin and Thomas Houston. Those voting in the negative, or against the proposition, were Amos York, Oliver Ashley and Moses in the work of the gospel ministry, agreeable to the Congregational or Cambridge Platform." It was also voted to give Mr. Wheaton the Ministerial Right of Land given the town by charter for the first settled minister, and also fifty pounds, lawful money, fifteen to be paid in money, and the rest to be paid in spruce for building at the money price—this as an "encouragement" to settle. For the salary he was to have "Forty Five Pounds the first year, and to rise 5 pounds per year till it amounts to 80 pounds." It is recorded that Moses Spafford and William Porter "protested against the whole proceedings." This call, after due consideration, Mr. Wheaton accepted, his acceptance being received at an adjourned meeting, one week



Granting of the Charter

Spafford. At the same meeting it was voted "to apply to Mr. Elijah Parsons to come and preach the gospel among us on Probation in order to settle with us. But, if he fails, to apply to Dr. Wheelock (President of Dartmouth College) for advice who to apply to in his rome."

At a special meeting of the town, September 26, of the same year, Capt. B. Brooks was chosen grand juror for the ensuing year, which is the first choice of any man for jury service in town, of which record is made.

That the application to Mr. Elijah Parsons "failed" is shown by the fact that, as recorded, the town voted, on December 26, 1771, "to give Mr. George Wheaton a call, and do call Mr. Wheaton to settle among us later, at which it was also voted "to raise twelve pounds to satisfy Mr. Wheaton for past service," so that it is apparent that he had been preaching for some time on trial, and was the person whom Dr. Wheelock had recommended.

At the annual meeting in 1772 it was voted "to raise a Rate of three pounds, lawful money, to purchase Weights and measures for the use of the town"; also "thirty five pounds towards the amendment of Highways, and to allow three shillings per diem for labor," the generally prevailing custom of working out highway taxes manifestly being in vogue.

At a meeting on January 6, 1773, John Sprague, Benjamin Brooks, Jr., Ebenezer Rice and Jacob Rice were "drawn and appointed to serve on the petit jury"—being

the first men in town selected for such service, so far as the record shows.

At the annual meeting in March, 1773, it was "Voted to raise a Rate of Twenty Pounds for the support of schools the ensuing Year, and Sixty Pounds more for amendment of Highways." This is the first record of the appropriation of money for schools in town.

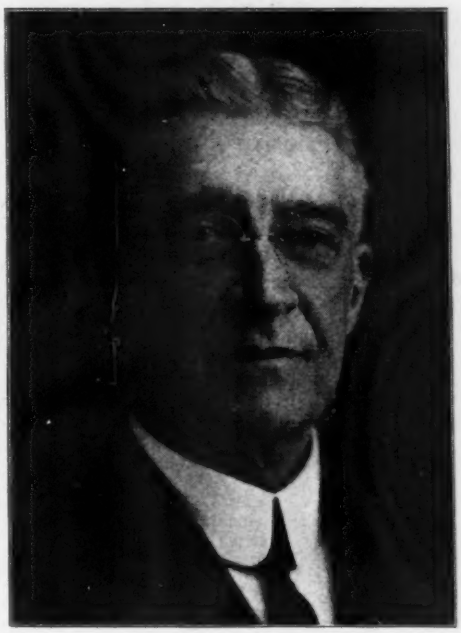
In March, 1775, it was voted "to shut up hogs from the first of April next to the last days of October following"; also "to lease out the lands that belong to the town for the use of Schools as by grant of the Town allowed for that purpose." Twenty pounds were voted for schools and forty-five for highways, and "the meeting took into consideration a number of Poor Mens Rates and voted to 'sink' 21 of them," it thus appearing that affluence was not then universal in the community.

On June 12, 1775, a town meeting was held "for the Purpose of Hearing the reports of Mr. Oliver Ashley, from Provential (Provincial) Congress and to Choose a Committee of Safety, etc.," from which it appears that the said Ashley had been chosen or appointed a representative or delegate from Claremont in the said Congress, although there is no record of such selection. It was voted "that the town is fully satisfied with the doings of our member, Mr. Oliver Ashley, att the Provential (Provincial) Congress holden at Exeter on the 17th of May last."

Capt. Joseph Wait, Ensign Oliver Ashley, Messrs. Thomas Gustin, Asa Jones, Jacob Roys, Eliezer Clark and Lieut. Joseph Taylor were chosen a Committee of Safety, and it was voted that "Oliver Ashley shall attend Provential Congress till further orders."

At a meeting December 15, 1775, "Capt. Joseph Wait was chosen Representative to attend the Provential Congress at Exeter on the 21st day of December next." It was "Voted that the said member shall have full Power with the other members of said Colony to resolve themselves into such a House as the Continental Congress shall recommend for the taking up government in this country." Thus it appears that the people of Claremont, young as their settlement then was, were among the very first in support of measures looking toward independence in America. And, by the way, it may well be remarked in this connection, that this same Provincial Congress, meeting in December, 1775, of which Captain Wait was a member, soon after took action equivalent to a declaration of independence from British rule, and antedating similar action by the Rhode Island Assembly, which has been claimed, on behalf of that colony, as the first formal action of the kind in the country.

At a meeting on December 10, 1776, Elihu Stevens was chosen a Representative in the Assembly at Exeter for the year ending on the third Wednesday of December next. At the annual March meeting following, twenty-

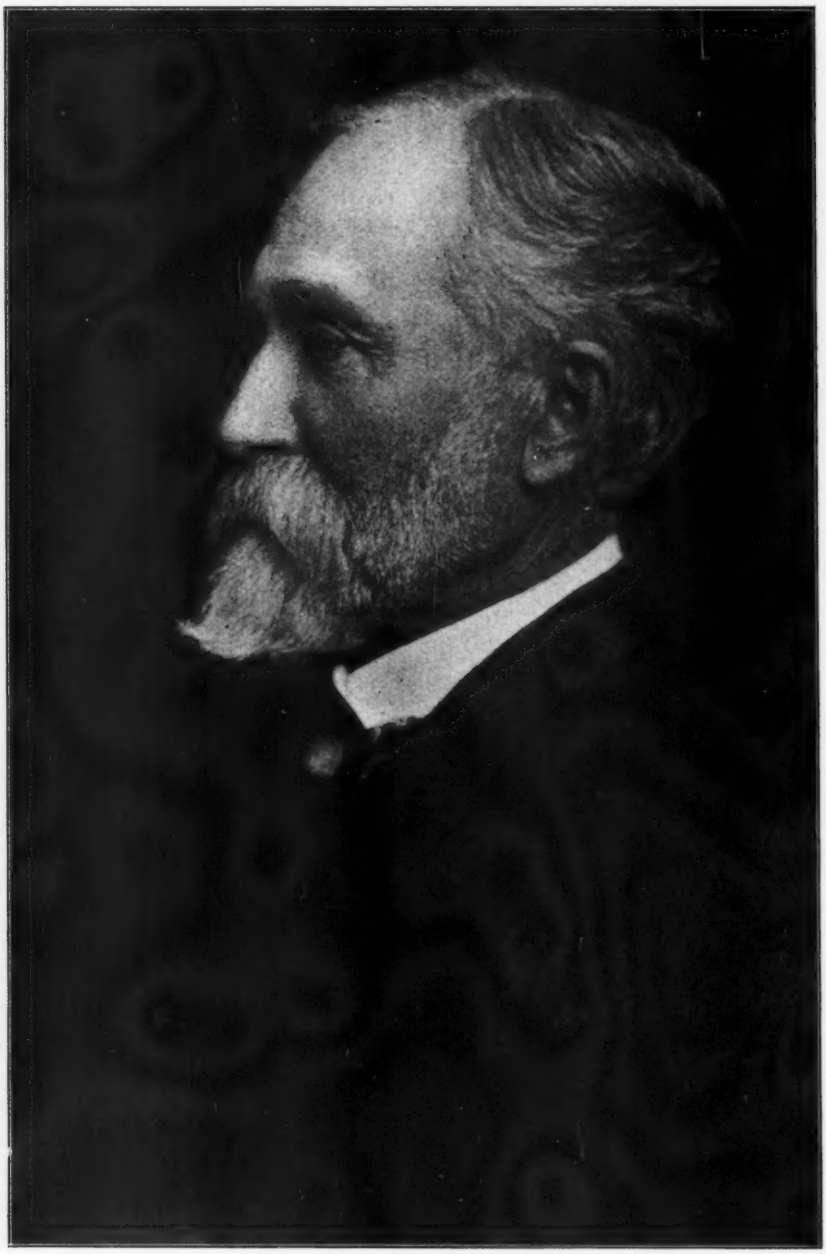


Oscar C. Rand

President of Rand, Ball & King Hardware Company. In same store 49 years and still selling hardware

five pounds was voted for schools and a like amount for highways, and it was voted to "lease the Burying Yard to Ebenezer Rice for the term of Twenty years." On December 8, 1777, Elihu Stevens was elected Representative in the Assembly, and it was voted "to pay the Rev. Mr. Augustine Hibbard's third year's sallery in good wheat at five shillings per bushel, in good well fated pork at four pence per pound, good flax well dressed at eight pence per pound, and other articles of provisions or labour in proportion to the above articles."

At a meeting February 2, 1778, "Voted to



HERMON HOLT

adopt the articles of Confederation appointed by the Honorable, the Continental Congress." Also "Voted that Elihu Stevens Esq., proceed with Justice to use his influence to call a full and free representation of all the people of the State of New Hampshire to meet in convention as has been desired by the House of Representatives of s^{d} State Reference being had to a vote passed in s^{d} House on December 17th, 1778." Here was manifestly a slip of the pen in the record, December 1777, being intended. Also "Chose Lieut. Joseph Rice Selectman in the room of Capt. Joseph Taylor, as he expects soon to joyn with the American army."

At the annual meeting in March, following, the selectmen were authorized to divide the town into districts for the convenience of schools, and seven districts were subsequently formed. December 7, 1778, chose Dea. Thomas Sterns to represent the town in the assembly. It was also voted "that the town pay the cost that has arisen for the support of Mr. Daniel Sterns' wife while he was absent from her in the army."

In March, 1779, "Voted that Dea. Thomas Sterns use his influence at the Assembly for the purpose of laying claim to the Grants on the West side of Connecticut River, that the s^{d} grants may be annexed to the State of New Hampshire."

In 1780 it was voted "to raise thirty pounds lawful money, to be raised as wheat at five sh. per bush., for schools."

In 1784 there is a record of the vote cast in town for Councilor, viz:

Col. Samuel Ashley	14
Gen. Benjamin Bellows	15
Daniel Jones Esq.	30
Simeon Olcott	30
Thomas Sparhawk	1

Showing at least ninety men present and voting.

In September, 1785, the town voted "That those people who call themselves Baptists pay no more rates to the Congregational order for the fewter."

August 8, 1786, "Voted to lay in our claims for our private expenditures, in the late war on special alarms, including our Vermont services, and chose a Committee for the

William H. Slayton
Superintendent of Public Schools, Claremont, N. H.

HERMON HOLT, a prominent citizen of Claremont during the past forty years was born in Woodstock, Vt., September 7, 1845, the son of Nathan L. and Rebecca Maria (Mack) Holt. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Quechee, Vt. He prepared for college at the Academy at Randolph, Vt., and at Kimball Union Academy. Graduating from the latter in the class of 1866 he entered Dartmouth College from which he graduated in 1870. He at once took up the study of law and began practice in Claremont in 1873. Mr. Holt has always been a staunch Republican, but he has been too largely occupied with his professional work to give much time to politics. He was a member of the Legislature of 1889–1890 and of the Senate of 1894–1895. He served several years on the Stevens High School Board and also on the Town School Committee. He is an Episcopalian and was for many years a vestryman and warden of Trinity Church. He is president of Claremont Savings Bank. As a lawyer Mr. Holt has been connected with affairs of importance and litigation involving large interests. To overwork and too close application was due his failure in health in 1903. Since that time he has been obliged to retire from all active practice. He spends six months of the year on a farm a mile from town and resides, winters, at the corner of Broad and Pine Streets, in the house built by Nicholas Farwell, Mrs. Holt's grandfather, in 1818. In 1875 Mr. Holt married Clara Elizabeth Farwell, daughter of Charles R. Farwell and Clarissa E. Perkins. They have four children, Hermon Holt, Jr., a lawyer in Boston, Mrs. Edward K. Woodsworth, of Concord, N. H., Mrs. Henry C. Hawkins, Jr., and Marion E. Holt, of Claremont.

purpose, to present the same to the Committee to meet at Exeter some time this month." At the same time it was voted as the sense of the town "that this State make a bank of paper currency."

At a special meeting, February 7, 1788, the town voted "to send a Delegate to the Convention at Exeter, on the second Wednesday of February to consider the Constitution of the United States"; "Chose Matthias Stone as delegate and chose a Committee to give him instructions."

It has been noted that Moses Spafford and David Lynde, the first two settlers, had located here in 1762. They were what is generally known as "squatters," but Spafford received a deed of land from Col. Samuel Ashley, one of the largest landholders among the proprietors, and one of the three who themselves became residents, though he did not himself settle here until about 1782. This deed, which conveys title to a tract of sixty-one acres of land, is the first recorded in the Cheshire County registry, that county then including all the Sullivan towns. Mr. Spafford's farm was near Ashley's Ferry, as it is now known, and it is said that the old cellar hole, where the house stood, can yet be discerned. While it is stated in Waite's History of Claremont that Barnabas Ellis and Elizabeth Spencer were "the first couple married in Claremont according to the usages of civilized society," Saunderson's history of Charlestown has it that the Rev. Bulkeley Olcott, who was the minister of that town, settled in May, 1761, and who was often called out of town to solemnize marriages, performed the first marriage in Claremont, in which this Moses Spafford was the party of the first part. The name of the bride is not given, but it is recounted that Spafford had built a log house, and brought there his "intended" who was desirous of considering the situation before entering into a life contract. Being satisfied on the whole, she consented to the arrangement, and Moses went to Charlestown for Parson Olcott, being reminded by the bride-to-be that there was nothing to *drink* in the house and that he had better bring up a *pint* on his return with the parson, which, it is said, he accordingly did, and that the parson partook of the same, and then proceeded to tie the nuptial knot, which, whether done in accordance with the usages of civilized society or not, was done effectually. The fruit of this union was four children—two boys and two girls. The eldest son, Elijah, was the first white child born in town. He removed to Kingston, Ont. The other son, Amherst, settled in Bingham, Me. One daughter married a man named Tarbell, and

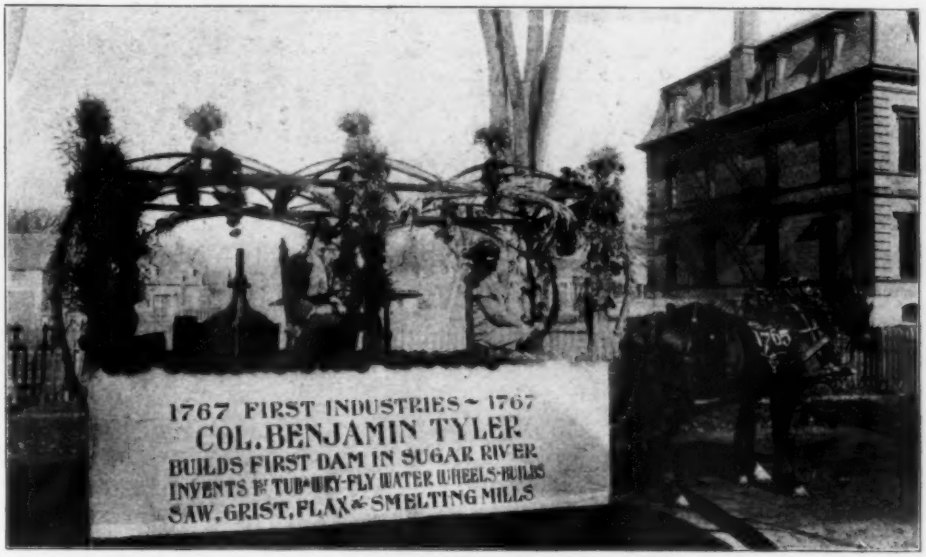
Residence of Hermon Holt

the other married Cyrus Jones, to whom Mr. Spafford deeded his farm in 1819, being then about eighty-eight years of age. Moses Spafford served in the Revolutionary War on two different enlistments, and was in Capt. Oliver Ashley's company, at Saratoga, as a sergeant.

Whatever difficulties and hardships may have beset the early settlers of this town, they were at least free from the attacks of hostile Indians. The red men had practically disappeared from the region before the first settlers established themselves, though tradition has it that one lone member of the race, of giant stature and unforgiving disposition, and reputed once to have been a chief, remained, claiming a certain section in the west part of the town as his personal hunting ground, and threatening dire punishment for any who should trespass upon his ground. He is said to have been present in 1773, when the frame of the Union Church, at West Claremont, was raised, expressing his indignation and reiterating his threats. Soon after, Timothy Atkins, a settler who was his match in size and strength, visited the Indian's grounds, so it is said, with the result that he was never seen or heard of again; but eighty years later Mr. Josiah Hart, while digging on some of the territory which the Indian had claimed, unearthed a giant human skeleton, supposed to have been that of "Tousa," the last Indian.

The settlement made slow progress at first, so far as the increase of population was concerned, so that, in 1771, it is said there were not over fifty people living in town, and of these not all remained through the winter. From this time on, until the outbreak of the Revolution, however, there was more rapid increase, so that when, October 15, 1773, Gov. John Wentworth called for an exact list of the number of inhabitants in the town, distinguished into different ranks or classes, the selectmen made return as follows:

Unmarried men, 16 to 60 years of age	41
Married men, 16 to 60 years of age	66
Boys 16 years and under	121
Men 60 years and upwards	2
Females unmarried	125
Females married	66
Widows	2
Total	423


1767 FIRST INDUSTRIES ~ 1767
COL. BENJAMIN TYLER
BUILDS FIRST DAM IN SUGAR RIVER
INVENTS F TUB-UKY-FLY WATER WHEELS-BUILDS
SAW, GRIST, FLAX & SMELTING MILLS
1765

First Industry, 1767

Two years later, in 1775, when a census was taken in accordance with an order of the Provincial Congress, the return was:

Males under 16 years of age	148
Males from 16 to 50, not in the army	125
All males above 50 years of age	18
Persons gone in the army	1
All females	231
Total	523

The first framed house built in town, is reputed to have been built by Benedick Roys and to have stood about a hundred rods east

388

GEORGE A. TENNEY

of the location of the James P. Upham house of later days, on Town Hill, but was subsequently removed to another site. This Benedick Roys was the first man buried in Claremont. He died July 9, 1769, aged thirty-five years. He was the first Tax Collector, and was the great-grandfather of Hon. David R. Roys, Marshal of the day.

The first mills were built by Benjamin Tyler, a mechanic and millwright, who came into town, from Farmington, Conn., in the spring of 1767, the grantees having voted him two acres of land on Sugar River in the west part of the town, for a site and yard, and the privilege adjacent on condition that he build a mill or mills and keep them in repair for ten years. He built a dam that season, and then returned to Farmington, but brought up his wife, six children and household effects on an ox sled the next spring, having been chosen one of the selectmen of the town at the March meeting, previous to his arrival. He built a saw-mill and grist-mill during the following summer, the settlers coming from a long distance to the raising of the frame of the latter. After the completion of the work, it is related that a half barrel of rum that had also been brought from Connecticut, was tapped and so freely did some of the men imbibe of the contents that they were unable to reach home that night and camped by the wayside. These mills soon did a large business, the grist-mill being patronized by settlers from a long distance, and the saw-mill cutting out lumber for a large amount of building all through the region. Mr. Tyler was a builder as well as a millwright and built houses and barns for many settlers. He also built himself quite a pretentious house, for the times, which in later days became known as the Maynard tavern. Mr. Tyler was a leading man in town affairs, was several times selectman and held various other offices.

Allen C. Cummings
Principal of Stevens High School

From the fact that there were a proportionately large number of loyalists or "tories," as the adherents of the crown were generally known, in this town in the early days of the Revolution, and that there was a secluded resort within its limits, not far from the present village, where they occasionally met and which was a rendezvous at times for

GEORGE A. TENNEY, son of the late Hon. Edward J. and Francis (Hall) Tenney, was born in Claremont, February 9, 1864, his father having been for many years a leading citizen of Claremont, a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, and Judge of Probate for the County of Sullivan for some years previous to his death. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. His first business experience was in a position in the office of the auditor of the Boston & Maine Railroad in Boston. Later he was employed in the office of the general freight agent of the same corporation, and subsequently had charge of the accounts of the Northern Railroad at Concord. He was engaged in this line of business for some two or three years when he removed to Kansas and entered the banking business. He held various official positions in banks in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri until 1892, when he returned to his native town, and was elected cashier of the newly organized Peoples National Bank, which position he has held, with that of director since that time. In 1907, he, with others with whom he was associated, bought a controlling interest in the Monadnock Mills, one of the important manufacturing establishments of the town, of which corporation he has since been treasurer, and has had the general management of the concern under his direction. He is also treasurer and manager of the Claremont Gas Light Company and a director of the Concord & Claremont Railroad. He is a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston.

tories from other sections fleeing from the wrath of the patriots, the patriotism of the town generally, in "the days that tried men's souls," has sometimes been questioned by those not entirely familiar with its history. The truth is, however, that Claremont's Revolutionary record ranks well with that of towns generally throughout the state, so far as service in the ranks and substantial support of the cause of Independence is concerned, notwithstanding the considerable number of loyalists within the borders, against whom strict measures were taken to prevent their activity in behalf of the British government.

Union Church, 1771

When the "Association Test," so-called, was submitted to the men of the town in the spring of 1776, sixty-eighty attached their signatures to the same; sixteen were reported then absent in the army, and thirty-one declined to sign. This "Test" or declaration read as follows:

We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms oppose the Hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

The following are the names of those who signed the Test:

Thomas Goodwin, Matthias Stone, William Osgood, John Spencer, Christopher York, T. Sterne, Joel Roys, Amasa Fuller, Partrick Feilds, Seth Lewis, John Kilborn, John West, Stephen Higbee, Edward Goodwin, Joseph Ives, Ichabod Hitchcock, Danil Curts, Olever Ellsworth, David Rich, Bill Barns, Amaziah Knights, Ezra Jones, Joseph York, Jacob Rice, Asa Jones, Lemuel Hubbard, David Bates, Barnabas Ellis, Joseph Hubbard, Jeremiah Spencer, Gideon Lewis, Josiah Stevens, John Peake, Samuel Tuttle, Charles Higbe, Ephraim French, Elihu Stevens, Jr., Ebenezer Dudley, Josiah Rich, Jonathan Parker, Ebenezer Washburn, John Adkins, John Goss, William Sims, David Adkins, Edward Ainsworth, Joel Matthews, Amos Conant, John Sprague, James Alden, Oliver Ashley, Eleazer Clark, Jr., Benjamin Towner, Abner Matthews, Jonas Stuard, Thomas Duston, Timothy Adkins, Nathaniel Goss, Oliver Tuttle, Samuel Ashley, Adam Alden, David Lynd, Eleazer Clark, Moses Spafford, Samuel Lews, Elihu Stevens, Beriah Murry, Timothy Duston.

The following named persons were absent in the army at the time:

Lieut. Col. Joseph Wait, Ens. Thomas Jones, James Gooden, Peter Fuller, Garshom York, David Loynds, Jr., Henry Stephens, Joseph York, Jr., Rev. Augusten Hibbard, Chaplain, Lieut. Joseph Taylor, S. Abner Matthews, Jr., Jonathan Fuller, Reuben Spencer, Benjamin Towner, Jr., Charles Loynds and Jonathan York.

These are the names of those who refused to sign the Test:

John Thomas, Barnabas Brooks, Capt. Benjamin Brooks, Capt. Benjamin Sumner,

Rev. Ranna Cosset, Samuel Cole, Levi Warner, Enoch Judd, Lieut. Benjamin Toyler, Hezekiah Roys, Benjamin Leat, James Steal, John Hitchcock, Samuel Thomas, Ebenezer Edson, Benjamin Brooks, Jr., Dr. William Sumner, Joseph Norton, Cornelius Brook, Daniel Worner, William Coy, Ebenezer Judd, Jr., Timothy Granis, Asa Leat, Ebenezer Judd, Amos Snow, David Dodge, Amos Cole, Benjamin Peterson, Daniel Worner, Jr. and Ebenezer Roys.

In this, as in other towns, not all those who declined to sign the "Test" can justly be set down as hostile to the cause of independence. Some had conscientious scruples against bearing arms, while others hesitated about binding themselves to do so, who subsequently entered the patriot service. The majority of them, however, were earnest loyalists, and were brought, with others in the region, before a joint meeting of Committees of Safety for this and neighboring towns and closely examined as to their views.

Capt. Benjamin Sumner, Samuel Cole, Esq., and Rev. Ranna Cossitt were found "chief advisors" who might with propriety be confined, and it was ordered that their names be reported to the Provincial Congress. All were required to, and subsequently did give up such arms as were in their possession. Messrs. Sumner, Cole and Cossitt were, later, brought before a Committee of Congress, appointed to try them, and, after full hearing, sentenced to confinement within the limits of the town during the continuance of the contest.

It is practically impossible to secure a complete list of all Claremont men who were enrolled, at one time or another, in the armed service of the country during the war of the Revolution; but the following names, obtained from different sources, are presented as nearly a full list:

Col. Samuel Ashley, Lt.-Col. Joseph Waite, Chap. Augustine Hibbard, Capt. Oliver Ashley, Lieut. Joseph Taylor, Lieut. Barnabas Ellis, Lieut. Asa Jones, Lieut. Jeremiah Spencer, Ens. Thomas Jones, Serj't. Abner Matthews, Serj't. Moses Spafford, Corp. Gersham York, Corp. Joseph Clark, Corp. Benjamin Brooks, Corp. Amos Conant, Edward Ainsworth, Moses Allen, Samuel G. Allen, David Atkins, Samuel Bates, Judah Benjamin, Asahel Brooks, Barnabas Brooks, Asaph Butler, Ezra Butler, Gideon Caterling, Benjamin Clark, Dan Clark, Eleazer Clark, John Clark, Oliver Cook, Luther Cotton, James Dunfee, Thomas Dustin, Joseph Ellis, Oliver Elsworth, Ebenezer Fielding, Daniel Ford, Amasa Fuller, Jonathan Fuller, Peter Fuller, James Gooden, Edward Goodwin, Nathaniel Goss, Edward Grannis, Solomon Harris, Josiah Hatch, Levi Higbee, Charles Higsby, Joseph Ives, Stephen Kidder, Gideon Kirkland, Amariah Knight, Gideon Lewis, Charles Lines, David Lynch, Ebenezer Matthews, Joel Matthews, Beriah Murry, Joseph Norton, Thomas Osgood, William Osgood, Asahel Powers, Thomas Powers, Amos Rice, Hezekiah Rice, Joel Rice, Joel Royce, Silas Royce, Amos Snow, John Spencer, Reuben Spencer, James Spooner, Asa Stearns, Daniel Stearns, Thomas Sterns, Elisha Stevens, Henry Stevens, Josiah Stevens, Roswell Stevens, Jonas Stewart, Sam Stone, Benjamin Towner, Jr., Samuel Tuttle, John Verry,

William P. Nolin
Postmaster

William Vinton, Jonathan Walker, Daniel Warner, Levi Warner, Joseph Woods, Joseph Wright, Thomas Wright, Christopher York, Gershom York, Jonathan York, Joseph York, Joseph York, Jr., William York.

Many Claremont men were engaged, at times during the war, in temporary service in special expeditions, etc.

The following petition to the General Court, which has never, so far as I am aware, appeared in print, presented by Lieut. Jeremiah Spencer, with the list of men engaged in the special service referred to, may be taken as illustration of this fact:

MRS. BARBARA GALPIN

THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Your Humble Petitioner would beg leave to represent to Your Honor that in August in the Year 1780 it was reported to your Petitioner that their was a Number of the Enemy from Canada in this and the adjacent Towns, and that they had taken as a Prisoner an Inhabitant of the Town of Windsor, In consequence of which report He took under his Command (being then a Lieu^{t} of the Militia) Twenty four Men and went in pursuit of the Enemy, and after Three days search in the woods, found Bewil & Johns, Tow Lieutenants in the British Army who fell into His Hands as Prisoners of War, with whom he was detained Three days after they were taken with the Men under his Command and that Your Petitioner never has directly nor Indirectly rec^{d} any Pay for his aboves^{d} Service, therefor begs that your Honor would Order him a Sum of Mony that shall be adequate to his s^{d} Services & Expence and Your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever Pray

Claremont Jan^{ry} 29th
1785 Jeremiah Spencer

Following is the return of service accompanying the petition:

	Mens Names	N° days	N° horses
Lieut	Jer^{m} Spencer	6	1
Sarg^{t}	Ol^{r} Cook	4	
Corp^{l}	Jerum Loomis	4	1
	Garshom York	4	
Priv^{d}	S. Waterhouse	4	1
	Eb^{r} Petty	6	
	Charles Higbee	4	
	Levi Higbee	4	
	Sam^{ll} Spencer	4	
	Comfort Towner	6	
	W^{m} York	3	
	Asa Sterne	4	1
	Henry Stevens	2	
	John Spencer	4	
	Joseph Clark	6	1
	Asa Jones	2	
Alarm Men	Maj^{r} San^{d} Kingsbery	2	1
	Cap^{t} Sam^{ll} Ashley	6	1
	Doct^{r} Sterne	6	1
	Cap^{t} Taylor	6	
	L^{t} Jones	2	
	L^{t} Ellis		
	Ens^{n} Jones	4	1
	M^{r} Rich	3	

The within is a true Return Of the Men Under my Command in the taking of Bewil & Johns In Aug^{t} 1780

Jer^{m} Spencer

(Spencer allowed £14–16–4 for taking two British officers.)

Many Claremont soldiers of the Revolution, undoubtedly, removed from town, after the war. The graves of many who remained and died here are unmarked and unknown. Others who had been engaged in the service made their homes here afterward. The graves of all Revolutionary soldiers in the town, so far as ascertainable, have been properly marked. This was done at first

BARBARA GALPIN, although born in Greenbush, Vt., daughter of Henry Clay and Helen Frances Johnson, removed with the family to Claremont when but three years of age. Here she was reared and educated and is essentially a Claremont woman, in whose successful career the town takes due pride. Graduating at the Stevens High School, Nellie Barbara Johnson married Henry Wallace Galpin when seventeen years of age. In eighteen months she was left a widow with a son, George Henry Galpin. In this trying and responsible position she manifested the courage, ability and ambition that carried her to the achievement of a noble lifework. Settling in Somerville, Mass., she entered the office of the *Somerville Journal* where she has remained for thirty years, mastering the details of every department in this notable enterprise. While her executive ability and thorough business training have given her marked standing, she is a woman of charming personality and social graces, and warmly devoted to broad philanthropic work. Mrs. Galpin has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, has written valuable books and articles of travel and lectured much upon this pleasant subject. A woman's department in the *Somerville Journal*, originated and conducted by her, is considered a vital force in the city's development. She has taken a vital interest in hospital, charitable, educational and all lines of elevating work, and when the Massachusetts Legislature provided for a "planning board" in every city of more than 10,000 people, the mayor of the city named her, with six men, on the Somerville board—the first woman in the state to occupy such a position—and she is counted as a most valuable and practical member. Mrs. Galpin belongs to many clubs which indicate her activities, among them the New England Woman's Press Club, of which she is a charter member, the Professional Woman's Club of Boston, the Authors' Club, the Heptorean Club of Somerville and various others devoted to historical research and public work. Personally Mrs. Galpin is a warm-hearted, generous woman, responding readily to any call for human service. She finds leisure for social life, and has a wide circle of friends, With all the talents and graces of social leadership, she is thoroughly domestic in her tastes, devoted to the simple duties of the lovable home-maker, though recognized in the business world as a trained, careful and progressive principal.

by wooden markers, when, in 1894, on "Patriot's Day," April 19, the local members of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, decorated the graves, this being the first formal ceremony of the kind in the country, and carried out through the initiative of Mr. Charles B. Spofford, then or about that time president of that Society, a gentleman whose interest and research along historical lines has contributed much to the general knowledge of early town affairs, and to whom I desire publicly to acknowledge my indebtedness for information, used and unused, in this connection. Since that time, bronze markers have been placed by the town at all these graves, and they are decorated annually, on Memorial Day, in conjunction with those of the Civil War and other soldiers, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Revolution of 1776
Making the Betsey Ross Flag

The names of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in town, whose graves, located in different cemeteries, are marked and whose memory is thus honored, are:

Col. Samuel Ashley, Capt. Oliver Ashley, Lieut. Daniel Ashley, James Alden, Daniel Bond, Jesse Campbell, John Campbell, David Chaffin, Roswell Clapp, Capt. John Cook, Rev. Samuel Cotton, Lemuel Dean, David Dexter, Jacob Diman, Nathaniel Draper, Moody Dustin, Lieut. Barnabas Ellis, Ebenezer Fielding, Daniel Ford, James Goodwin, Nathaniel Goss, Charles Higbee, Stephen Higbee, George Hubbard, Lieut. Joseph Ives, Miles Johnson, Asa Jones, Capt. John Kilborn, Capt. Gideon Kirkland, Maj. Sanford Kingsbury, Amaziah Knight, Samuel Lane, Joel Matthews, James Maxwell, Capt. Timothy Munger, Peter Niles, Joseph Pulling, Solomon Putnam, Hezekiah Rice, Joel Royce, Joseph Spaulding, Lieut. John Sprague, Elihu Stevens, Jr., Daniel Warner, Capt. Thomas Warner, John West, Christopher York.*

It may as well be stated in this connection as elsewhere that Claremont was creditably represented in the country's service in the war of 1812. Not all names of those engaged are available; but those of the following Claremont men, enrolled under different enlistments, are presented as a partial list:

Ensign David Dean, Sergeant James Osgood, Sergeant Isaac F. Hunton, Robert Angel, Asa Barker, Andrew Bartlett, Shaler Buel, James Fisher, Barnes Gilbert, Henry G. Lanes, James McDaniels, James McLoffing, Benjamin Perkins, Samuel Petty, Charles A. Saxton, Charles C. Stewart, Benedick Taylor.

The town does not seem to have rallied to the support of the government to any extent during the war with Mexico—at least I find no record of enlistments in that cause; but it is set down in history that one son of Claremont was engaged in the war for Texan independence, the precursor of the Mexican

* Since this address was delivered a fuller and complete list of the Revolutionary soldiers whose remains are interred in Claremont cemeteries, giving the place of burial of each, has been received from the historian of Samuel Ashley Chapter, D. A. R., and will be published in the next issue of the GRANITE MONTHLY.

War, and is supposed to have lost his life therein. This was Robert Harris Upham, second son of Hon. George B. Upham, who, then in Ohio, enlisted in a company raised in Cincinnati, which joined the forces of General Houston, was reported to have attained the rank of Major, and is supposed to have been with Col. David Crockett, and to have been slain with the entire command at the storming of the Alamo.*

No town responded more loyally under all the calls for service in the Union Army during the Civil War than did this town of Claremont. Three hundred and seventy Claremont men volunteered in the service. Five drafted men also served and seventy-four who were drafted put in substitutes, making four hundred and forty-nine men in all credited to the town, or more than one for every ten in the entire population. Of these thirty-three were killed in battle during the war, fourteen died of wounds and twenty of disease. In honor of those who lost their lives in the service, the town erected, in 1869, a costly and appropriate monument in the public park, and also had their names headed by that of Col. Alexander Gardiner, inscribed on marble tablets, in the entrance to the town hall. It is only to be regretted now, that the monument had not been erected in honor of all the soldiers of the town who risked their lives in the service of their country—as well those who fought to establish the nation's freedom as those who fought to save it whole.

It would be inexpedient here, did time permit, as it does not, to enter into any consideration of the disputed sovereignty over the so-called "New Hampshire Grants," embracing a number of towns on both sides of the Connecticut River, of which Claremont was one. These towns were claimed by New Hampshire, by New York, and Vermont when the latter set up a government for itself. Sixteen towns on the New Hampshire side, including Claremont, were inclined to go with Vermont, and more than once took action in that direction. The controversy ran high at times, and difficult and dangerous complications ensued; but a settlement finally came about through the direct action of Congress, which established the boundary line between New Hampshire and Vermont as the west bank of the Connecticut River, as had before been fixed by decree of the King of Great Britain in Council.

Travel across the Connecticut in the early years of the settlement was by boat, the inhabitants on either side being unable for a long time to meet the expense of bridges. The legislature of the state on the same day,

Reverend George H. Howes
Pastor of First Universalist Church, Claremont, N. H.

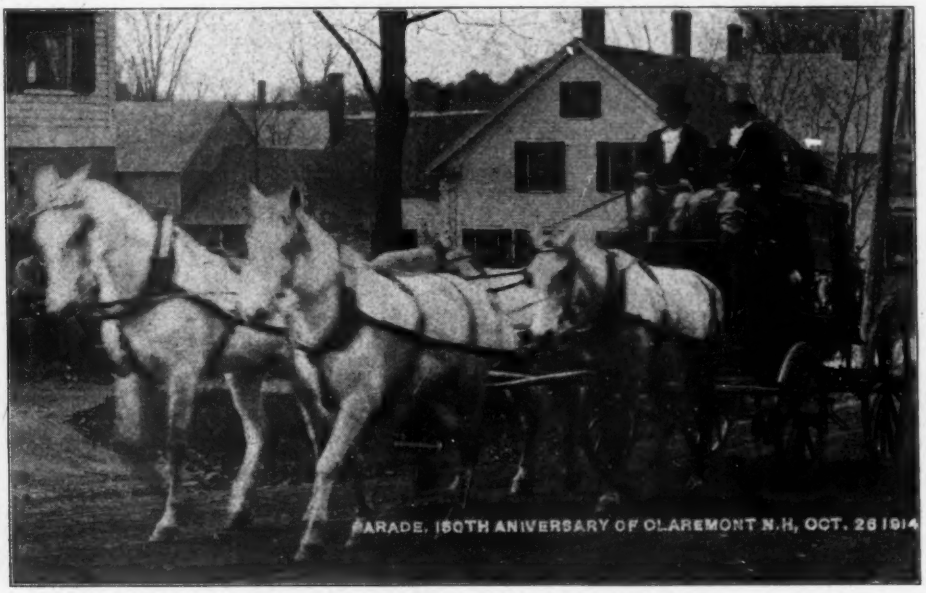
November 3, 1784, granted two charters for ferries to Claremont men, the first to Samuel Ashley, covering that portion of the river two miles up from the southwest corner of the town, and the second to Benjamin Sumner, for the four miles next northward, or up to the northwest corner.

Speaking of bridges recalls the fact that the legislature also, on June 23, 1785, granted authority upon petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Claremont, for the setting up of a lottery, to raise money, not exceeding three hundred pounds "for the purpose of erecting a bridge over Sugar River in said Claremont, on the main country road." By

* Since the delivery of this address it has come to the attention of the author that Henry D. Tyler, a son of Hon. Austin Tyler, served in the Mexican War, enlisting in the company of Captain Webster (a son of Daniel Webster) in Boston, in 1846, and was a member of the Army of Occupation. He died at San Antonio, Texas, June 16, 1868.

the terms of the act, Samuel Ashley, Jr., Sanford Kingsbury and Francis Batey were appointed managers of the said lottery, and were given two years in which to carry out the plan and pay the money over to the selectmen of the town, said managers being also allowed "their reasonable demand for their time and charge in transacting said business."

The population of the town had increased so that by a census, ordered by the legislature in March, 1786, a total of 965 was returned, 487 being males, 427 females, 3 slaves, and 48 transient persons then stopping in town. In 1790 the first Federal census gave a total



Cook's Tavern Coach, 1800

of 1,435. Of these, 240 were returned as heads of families, the list being as follows.:

Edward Ainsworth, Benjamin Alden, James Alden, John Alden, Moses Allen, Elisha Andrews, Martin Andrews, Whiting Andrews, Luther Ashley, Oliver Ashley, Samuel Ashley, Samuel Ashley, Jr., Daniel Atkins, David Atkins, Elizabeth Atkins, John Atkins, Reuben Atkins, Samuel Atkins, Timothy Atkins, Bill Barnes, Abel Batchelor, Mary Belfield, John Blodgett, James Boldereye, Jonathan Bradley, Barnabas Brooks, Cornelius Brooks, David Buckman, David Buckman, Jr., Abel Bunnel, Thomas Carter, David Chaffin, Timothy Chaffin, Roswell Clap, Ethan Clarke, John Clarke, Joseph Clarke, Theophilus Clarke, Benjamin Cleveland, Isaac Cleveland, Amos Conant, John Cook, Oliver Corey, Ambrose Cossitt, Phinehas Cowles, Timothy Cowles, Ambrose Cushman, Peter Davis, Ephraim Derick, Ashbel Dickinson, David Dodge, David Dodge, Jr., John Duncan, Moody Dustin, Thomas Dustin, Timothy Dustin, John Dutton, Ebenezer Edson, Barnabas Ellis, Gideon Ellis, Oliver Ellsworth, Christopher Erskine, James Erskine, Ichabod Farrington, Samuel Farrington, Hannah Field, Ebenezer Fielding, Abraham Fisher, Jeremiah Fisher, Josiah Fisher, Timothy Fisher, Daniel Ford, Shubael Geer, James Goodwin, Thomas Goodwin, John Goss, Nathaniel Goss, Asa Grandy, Timothy Grannis, Daniel Green, Dotty Gregory, Ezra Gustin, Richard Hawley, Gideon Henderson, Gershom Hide, Charles Higby, Levi Higby, Stephen Higby, George Hill, Ichabod Hitchcock, John Hitchcock, George Hubbard, Reuben Huntoon, Elizabeth Ives, Asa Jones, Asa Jones, Jr., Ezra Jones, Jabez Jones, Thomas Jones, Brewster Judd, Ebenezer Judd, Enock Judd, Truman Judd, John Kibberlinger, Philip Kibbey, Hannah Kilburne, Richard Kingsbury, Sanford Kingsbury, Gideon Kirtland, Amasa Knight, Samuel Laine, Benjamin Lawrance, Asa Leach, Rayner A. Leet, Asa Leet, Benjamin Leet, Ezekiel Leet, Abraham Livermore, William McCoy, Isaac March, Abner Mathews, David Mathews, Hubbard Mathews, Jesse Mathews, Jr., Joel Mathews, Mary Mathews, Abner Meigs, Asa Mitcham, James Mitcham, John Moore, Isaac Morgan, Beriah Murray, Robert Nichols, Levi Norton, Miner Norton, William Osgood, Levi Pardy, Jonathan Parker, Phineas Parker, Oliver Parmala, John Peake, Jared Peck, Alexander Perkins, Thomas Perry Benjamin Peterson, Ephraim Peterson, Reuben Petty, Eli Plant, Abiathar Pollard, Solo-

mon Putnam, Alexander Ralstone, Benjamin Raymond, John Raymond, Abel Rice, Ebenezer Rice, Hezekiah Rice, Jacob Rice, Josiah Rice, Jr., Nehemiah Rice, Reuben Rice, Shubael Rice, David Rich, Josiah Rich, Jedediah Richardson, Oliver Richardson, Asha Robertson, Eliphalet Robertson, Robert Robertson, Moses Russell, Abraham Scott, Ard Scott, Jonathan Shaw, Jonathan Shaw, Jr., Elisha Sheldone, William Simes, Levi Smith, Nathan Smith, Amherst Spafford, Moses Spafford, Abel Spaulding, Joseph Spaulding, Jeremiah Spencer, Reuben Spencer, Ebenezer Sperry, Joseph Sperry, John Sprague, John Sprague, Jr., John Stebbins, David Stedman, Thomas Sterne, Daniel Sternes, Samuel Sternes, Eliakim Stevens, Elihu Stevens, Elihu Stevens, Jr., Henry Stevens, Josiah Stevens, Meigs Stevens, Roswell Stevens, Ziba Stevens, Jacob Steward, Jonas Steward, David Stone, Matthias Stone, Moses Stone, Samuel Stone, George Strowbridge, James Strowbridge, John Strowbridge, William Strowbridge, Benjamin Sumner, Samuel Sumner, Robert Taylor, John Thomas, Zara Thomas, Zina Thomas, Gershom Tuttle, Oliver Tuttle, Solomon Tuttle, Benjamin Tyler, Ephraim Tyler, Samuel Walker, Daniel Warner, Daniel Warner, Jr., John West, Joseph Whiston, James White, Philip White, Abner Whitney, Samuel Whittle, Andrew Wilkins, Asa Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Benjamin Woodcock, Samuel Works, Samuel Wright, David York, Jonathan York, Joseph York, William York. There were two slaves in town at this time, owned, one each, by Shubael Geer and Thomas Sterne.

As an agricultural town, Claremont has long ranked among the first in the state. The broad meadows and rich intervals along the Connecticut and Sugar Rivers are admirably adapted to fruitful cultivation, while a large portion of the upland soil responds liberally to the efforts of the intelligent husbandman. There are five towns along the valley of the Connecticut in this state, each of which has, at some time or other, enjoyed the distinction of leading all other towns in New Hampshire in the value of its agricultural products. These are Walpole, Claremont, Haverhill, Lancaster, and Colebrook. Which of these towns last held first rank I am unable to say; but as long ago as 1860 Claremont was at the front, and with equal enterprise certainly might be at the present time, as its natural advantages are surpassed by neither of the other towns named.

Claremont farmers were among the most prominent and active in the state in the early days of agricultural organization. The town, with all others in the present county of Sullivan, originally belonged to Cheshire County, and was, naturally, the best farming town within its borders. The Cheshire County Agricultural Society, which was the second society of the kind formed in the state, having been organized in 1816, two years after that for Rockingham County, held its first annual meeting in Claremont, on the first Wednesday of October, 1817—ninety-seven years ago. Roswell Hunt of Charlestown was chosen president; but the vice-president, secretary and treasurer were all Claremont men in the persons of Col. Joseph Alden, Maj. Ezra

Henry E. Charron
Representative, 1913–14, 1915–16

Jones and Isaac Hubbard, Esq. It was at this meeting that the first agricultural premium list ever arranged in the state was agreed upon. In this list $25 was offered for the best pair of working oxen; $15 for the best milch cow; $15 for the best five merino ewes; $15 for the best piece of dressed woolen cloth, not less than ten yards; $10 for the best piece of linen cloth, and $15 for the best acre of wheat. Reference to this list suggests the marked change that has taken place in the character of our agricultural and domestic industry. The idea of the farmers' wives of today competing for prizes for the best woolen and linen cloth of their own manufacture

would be even more ludicrous than that of the farmers contending for the premium for the best acre of wheat. Nevertheless, I, myself, well remember the time when more than 100,000 bushels of wheat were annually produced on the farms of our little state, and when the spinning wheel and the loom were in daily use in the farm household. The fair for which this competition was arranged was advertised to take place at the time of the next annual meeting of the Association, at Charlestown, the first Wednesday in October, 1818. For some reason or other, however, that fair was not held, and the first exhibition of the society to come off was held in this town in October, 1819, and was accounted to be a very successful affair, both as regards the display and the attendance.

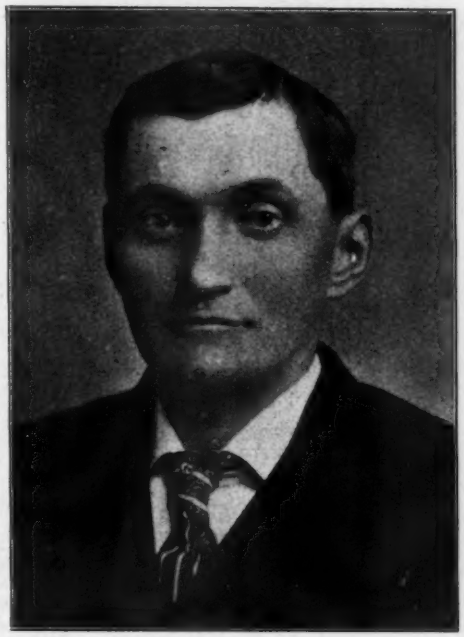
Some time after the division of the County, in 1827, by virtue of an enabling act, passed by the legislature in June of the previous year, and the organization of the County of Sullivan, embracing the fifteen northern towns, of which Claremont was the largest, and made a most strenuous but unsuccessful contest for the County seat, a Sullivan County Agricultural Society was organized. This was in February, 1848. The officers of the Society included Isaac Hubbard of Claremont as the first president and its first exhibition or fair was held in this town the following autumn, and was regarded as a great success. I have a distinct recollection of attending this fair with my father, our home being then in East Unity. I was a lad of seven years of age, and was specially impressed by the immense show of working oxen including several hundred pairs in all, a goodly proportion, of course, from this town, but I also remember distinctly that it was said a team of eighty yokes came in from the little town of Croydon, having been gotten together through the enterprise of the late Hon. Moses Humphrey, then a resident of that town, but later Mayor of Concord, and for many years president of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture. This fair was held here for several years, but was removed to Charlestown in 1857, in which year John S. Walker, another Claremont man, was also president. Mr. Walker, who is still remembered by many as prominently identified with the interests of the town in various directions, was also largely instrumental in the organization of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society in 1850, was one of the eighteen grantees of its charter and its first secretary. Moreover, he carried off the premium for the best Durham bull at its first fair, held in Concord in October of that year, as did Isaac Hubbard for the best cow. Mr. Walker, by the way, was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture for Sullivan County in 1871 and 1872.

Roman Catholic Church, 1823

Isaac Hubbard, previously mentioned, long

one of the most prosperous and successful farmers in the town and state, occupied the fine farm embracing the tract of land set off or reserved originally to Governor Wentworth. This land was granted to Joseph Waite, in consideration of his efficient services in the French and Indian Wars. This Joseph Waite was subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel in Col. Timothy Bedel's regiment raised for service in Canada, and died from a wound received in an engagement near Lake Champlain, in September, 1776. By transfer from his widow and heirs, or otherwise, George Hubbard, a Revolutionary soldier, who came from Tolland, Conn., in 1778, when the boy, Isaac, was seven years of age, came into possession of the farm and resided thereon for forty years, till his death in 1818, when the son, Isaac, became the owner, and continued for more than forty years till his own death in 1861. He was famed for his success as a stock breeder, his Durham cattle being remarkable for their size and excellence. It was by him, on this farm, that the famous ox, "Olympus," weighing 3,370 pounds, when six years of age, was raised. This was supposed to be the largest animal of the kind ever grown, and was taken abroad in the fall of 1838 and exhibited in England and on the continent. There are many fine farms in the town, worthy of note, but time forbids any extended mention here. The Cupola Farm, so called, or *Cupalo* as it is ordinarily pronounced, has long been known as one of the best, if not the very best farm in the state. Originally the home of Dr. William Sumner, one of the early settlers of the town, and owned in the family for more than a century, it passed some thirty-five years ago into the hands of P. M. Rossiter, who effected great improvement, brought the land into a high state of cultivation, and won distinction throughout the state for the extent and quality of his stock breeding and other agricultural operations. Near this farm is the Breck place, settled by William Breck one hundred and twenty-two years ago, and remaining continuously in the family. This farm has long been noted for its productiveness and fine stock, its display of oxen at the fairs in this state and Vermont, surpassing all others. The Jarvis, Bailey, Upham and many other farms that might be named have had more than local reputation for excellence; but twenty-five years ago, and for some time afterward, the Highland View Stock Farm, of William H. H. Moody, held prominence throughout New England in one direction at least—the production of thoroughbred horses, which was continued successfully for some years.

This town has excelled in the production of corn and grain of all kinds, also in stock breeding. Sheep husbandry was also an important branch of agricultural industry for many years. Merino sheep were introduced into this country from Portugal about 1810, by William Jarvis, who had been for eight



Charles T. Rossiter
Representative Elect

years United States Consul General at Lisbon, and who brought several hundred of these sheep into New England on his return. Consul Jarvis settled on a large farm in Weathersfield, Vt., across the river from this town, in 1812, where he resided till his death forty years later. He transacted business mainly in Claremont, and was a well known figure in this community for years. He was a kinsman of the Jarvis family of this town, of whom Doctor Leonard, and his son, Col. Russell Jarvis, became noted as sheep breeders. Why sheep husbandry soon declined in this town, as well as elsewhere, may be partially

explained by an item in a report on agricultural conditions here, forwarded to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in 1873, to the effect that dogs killed $242 worth of sheep in town during the previous year.

For the first seventy-five years of its history, agriculture unquestionably took the lead in the industrial life of the town. The magnificent water-power, afforded by the Sugar River, with its great natural reservoir—Sunapee Lake, unsurpassed by that of any stream of its size in this or any other state, still remained to be developed and utilized. was operated, by different proprietors, for more than forty years.

From 1800 to 1824, Stephen and David Dexter had a scythe factory at the first water power on the river within the limits of the present village. They also had a grist-mill, saw-mill and oil-mill a little below. A small mill for the manufacturing of paper had been built of Col. Josiah Stevens previous to 1810—the precursor of subsequent important enterprises in this line. Thomas Woolson, who settled in Claremont about 1813, operated a foundry here, and it is a matter of history that he patented and manufactured what was

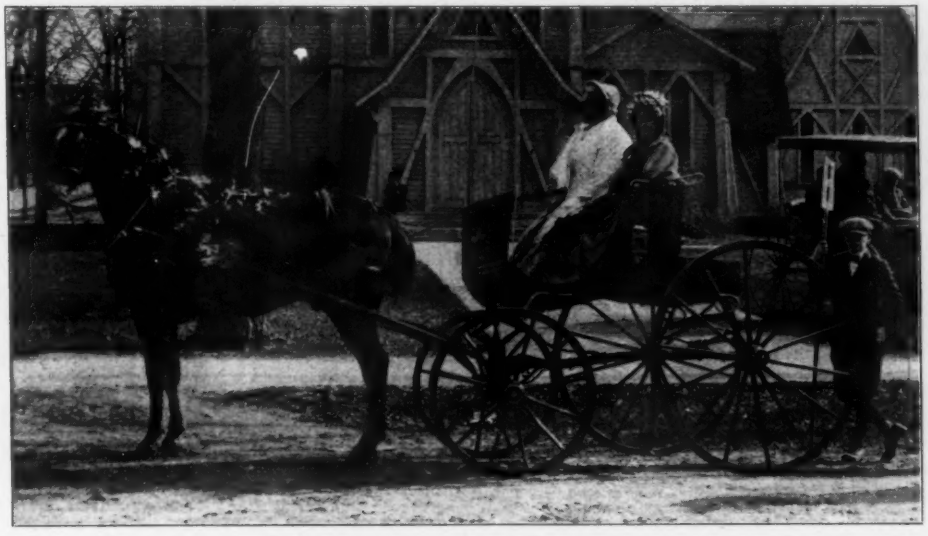
Reception to General Lafayette, 1824

The first dam on Sugar River, within the limits of the town, was built by Benjamin Tyler, heretofore mentioned, in 1765, in the west part of the town. Here he erected a saw and grist-mill, and, later, built in the vicinity a forge and smelting works, bringing the iron ore for the same from North Charlestown, and is reputed to have carried on quite a business in the manufacture of heavy mill irons, employing some twenty or thirty men. Still later, he had a flax mill where flax was broken for use on the old hand wheels. Opposite the Tyler mills, in 1813, one Asa Meacham put up a two-story building for a woolen factory, said to have been the first woolen mill in Sullivan county, and the same known as the first successful cooking-stove in America. Of these Woolson stoves (one of which I well remember to have been the first I ever saw in my mother's kitchen) there were said, in a newspaper "ad" in 1834, to be 1,500 in use in New Hampshire and Vermont, all of which must have been made in this town.

It was not until well into the fourth decade of the last century, about 1833–4, that a substantial start was given to the development of manufacturing industry in Claremont. The Claremont Manufacturing Company, the first corporation for manufacturing purposes organized in town, was chartered by the New Hampshire Legislature in 1832, and had gotten into operation at the "Lower Village,"

so-called, in 1834. Its purpose was the manufacture of paper and satinets; but upon entering into an arrangement with one Simeon Ide, then engaged in the book and printing business at Windsor, Vt., for the transfer of his business from that town, the satinet machinery was removed, and the printing and bookmaking establishment took its place. In its two lines of business—the manufacture of printing paper, and the making and publishing of books, this concern did an extensive business for more than half a century, having at times as many as one hundred hands in its employ, and the reputation of its work in both lines was first-class. The success of the company was largely due to the judgment and sagacity of Mr. Ide who was the manager for some twenty-five years. Many newspapers throughout New England received their stock from the company's paper mill, and numerous popular school and miscellaneous books were issued from its presses. Mr. Ide was succeeded as agent and manager by Edward L. Goddard, who had long been chief clerk, serving for many years.

Mr. Ide was a skillful old-time printer, and is reputed to have set the type for, and printed, with the aid of a young sister, in a small office which he had fitted up in youth at his father's home in the town of New Ipswich, the first edition of the New Testament published in this state, it bearing the imprint of 1815. He issued in 1879, long after his retirement from business, a pamphlet entitled "The Industries of Claremont, New Hampshire, Past and Present," which is the best available basis of historical information in this line. In the introduction to this pamphlet, Mr. Ide says that when he came to this town, in 1834, the village was a little hamlet of some three hundred or four hundred inhabitants. There was rapid growth, however, soon after, since it was stated in a local newspaper that more than seventy buildings, mostly dwelling houses, besides one or two factories, had been erected in town in the year 1835, and Mr. Ide has it that in the following year (1836) an equal number of the former, and twice as many of the latter were built.



Paran Stevens' Road Wagon, 1835

It is out of the question to attempt an enumeration, even, of the various enterprises, operative and extinct, that have combined during the last three-quarters of a century, to give the town of Claremont the reputation it now enjoys, and has for many years past, of being the leading manufacturing, as it has been the leading agricultural town in New Hampshire. A few brief references in this direction must suffice.

The Sullivan Manufacturing Company, incorporated about the same time as the Claremont Manufacturing Company, started soon after in the manufacture of satinets, receiving the machinery that had been re-

moved from the establishment of the latter to make room for Mr. Ide's printing plant. This company operated a few years, without financial success; was finally succeeded by Sanford & Rossiter, till in 1857, the late George L. Balcom purchased the establishment and conducted the business with marked success for a long series of years.

The Monadnock Mills, chartered in 1831 as the Sugar River Manufacturing Company, did not commence work until 1844, since which time it has been in active operation in the production of different classes of cotton goods, and has been a leading industry of the town. The present name was assumed in 1846. The late Hon. Jonas Livingstone was the superintendent from 1845 till 1863, and Daniel W. Johnson from the latter date till his death in 1894.

The Sullivan Machinery Company, organized as the Sullivan Machine Company in 1868, took over the establishment of D. A. Clay & Company, who had engaged in the foundry and machine business in 1851, that company having succeeded George W. Emerson who had then just built a machine shop in connection with his foundry, in which latter he had succeeded Roswell Elmer who was engaged in the casting business for many years in the early part of the last century. This company was organized with James P. Upham as president, R. W. Love, treasurer, and Albert Ball, superintendent, Mr. Upham having been a leading spirit in the D. A. Clay & Company enterprise. In April, 1891, the company was consolidated with the Diamond Prospecting Company of Chicago, and the name of Sullivan Machinery Company assumed. Upon this reorganization, Frederick K. Copeland of Chicago was chosen president; James P. Upham, vice-president; Albert Ball, mechanical engineer; J. Duncan Upham, treasurer and Thomas W. Fry, secretary. In the production of the celebrated "Diamond Drills," and various lines of mining and mill machinery, this company has established a business which surpasses that of any other concern of similar character in the state, and long since became the leading manufacturing establishment in the town and county. All the old buildings have been replaced by substantial brick structures, and numerous extensive additions made, so that the plant has come to be one in which not only the Company but the community at large takes pride.

Shoe manufacturing has been a factor in the industrial life of the town for many years. Individual operators, conducting business on a small scale, were engaged here more than a hundred years ago. Nicholas Farwell engaged in the manufacture of woman's shoes as early as 1803, and was afterwards succeeded by his sons, quite a business being built up which was continued under different proprietorships until about 1885.

William T. Noyes, who came to town from Newport in 1846, engaged in the same line and was succeeded by Silas E., who increased the business materially, and, in 1865, put in the first McKay stitching machine in town. In 1883 Frank P. Maynard and Charles N. Washburn came to town from Massachusetts, bought an unoccupied mill property, and engaged extensively in shoe manufacturing, increasing the business till in 1893, when Mr. Washburn disposed of his interest to his partner, the firm was employing two hundred twenty-five hands. Other concerns have also engaged in different lines of shoe manufacturing in town, the more recent being the McElwain Company which has a branch establishment here ranking among the leading industries. Paper making has also been carried on more or less extensively from the early days, the Sugar River Paper Mill Company, incorporated in 1866, having done the largest and most successful business.

At the present time, in and around the various manufacturing plants of the town, numbering about a dozen, there are about 2,050 hands employed, of whom eight hundred fifty are in the service of the Sullivan Machinery Company, which has at times employed two hundred more, six hundred twenty at the Monadnock Mills, and three hundred twenty five in the McElwain shoe factory. Dependent upon these industries are a majority of the population of the town, numbering, in 1910, 7,529—exceeding that of any other town in the state and of two cities—Franklin and Somersworth.

As in all New England settlements, the church was early provided for in Claremont, though there was from the first a sharp division of sentiment along religious lines. While a majority favored the "standing order" or the adherents of Congregationalism, a strong minority were attached to the Church of England.

At a town meeting, held December 10, 1771, Rev. George Wheaton, a native of Mansfield, Mass., who had been preaching some time in town, was formally called to the pastorate, and was settled February 19, following. He was a young man of fine talents and much promise, but in frail health, and died in June of the following year. The Congregational Church was organized in 1772 with fifteen members. Services were held in what was known as the "South schoolhouse," there being two schoolhouses in town at that time. It was in this house that Mr. Hibbard was ordained, and in it, also, the early town meetings were held. It is reputed to have been a very crude affair, rough boarded, with wooden

Old "Deestrict" School

benches on a floor of earth. Rev. Augustine Hibbard was the next pastor, serving from October 19, 1774, till December 6, 1785. It seems to have been in the last year of his ministry, which is reputed not to have been rich in spiritual results, that the first meeting-house was erected, on the road leading from the present village to what is now known as Claremont Junction, and about three quarters of a mile from the latter point. In 1790 the building is said to have been removed to the location of the present town-house, where, with additions, it remained and was used both as a meeting-house and town-house, till the erection of the present Congregational Church edifice, in 1835, when it was abandoned for church purposes and used exclusively by the town. A Congregational Society was formed in 1806 and incorporated in 1815. The church has had many pastors during the one hundred forty years and more of its existence, the longest in service being Rev. Robert F. Lawrence, whose pastorate continued for twenty-four years from January 16, 1829, to January 24, 1863.

The Episcopal Church in Claremont seems to have been almost co-existent with the Congregational. The first minister of the former denomination officiating in town was Rev. Samuel Peters of Hebron, Conn., in the fall of 1770. In January, 1771, Rev. Ranna Cossitt was settled over the parish, on a salary of thirty pounds per year, and continued until 1785, but labored under great difficulty and discouragement, his supporters, as was the case with Church of England people quite generally in the colony, being mostly loyalists and opposed to the patriot cause, which naturally insured them the hostility of the majority, resulting in treatment that seemed to them akin to religious persecution. "Union Church," the home of this first Episcopal organization, at West Claremont, and the oldest house of worship of the denomination in the state, aside from St. John's Church at Portsmouth, was commenced in 1773, but was not completed till sixteen years later, on account of depressing conditions, incident to and following the Revolution.

After a long period of temporary supply, Rev. Daniel Barber became the rector of the church, which had been incorporated by the legislature in the year previous, in 1795, and continued till November 12, 1818, when he was dismissed from the rectorship, having embraced Catholicism, as had his son, Rev. Virgil H. Barber, who had recently been ordained in the ministry.

Mr. Barber was succeeded by the Rev. James B. Howe, under whose ministration the church gained strength and prosperity, increasing largely in numbers. Soon after it came into a fund of over $5000 by the will of Maj. Oliver Ashley and from this time was recognized as a powerful factor in the religious life of the community. A division ultimately arose, however, that resulted in the formation of a new parish in Claremont village—that of Trinity Church, being formally organized, September 20, 1843. The new church used at first as a house of worship a brick structure which had been erected in 1815, by a combination of Baptists, Universalists and Methodists, standing on the same site that Trinity Church now occupies, and which had been purchased by Union Church for use as a chapel before the division took place. December 30, 1843, Trinity parish called the Rev. Carlton Chase, D.D., to the rectorship. The call was accepted and Dr. Chase entered upon his ministry here the following Easter, and continued until June 1, 1863, when he resigned to devote his entire time to his increasing duties as Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Hampshire, to which office he was consecrated at Philadelphia, October 20, 1846. He continued his residence here, however, till his death, January 18, 1870.

The present Trinity Church edifice was erected in 1852–3, the cornerstone being laid June 16, 1852, and the consecration on May 25, 1853 in the presence of the Diocesan Convention. Most eminent among succeeding incumbents in the rectorship, was Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard, D.D., who held the position from August, 1867, to March, 1875.

Rev. Henry S. Smith, who succeeded Mr. Howe as rector of Union Church, served for twenty-nine years, following whom there have been various incumbents.

A Baptist church of seventeen members was constituted in Claremont in July, 1776. Rev. John Pickens was the first minister, but he remained but a short time, and the organization ultimately became extinct. In 1821 a new church was organized through the labors of Rev. John Kimball, who brought the membership up to fifty-four. For six years there was no regular pastor, and services were held in a hall. In 1827 a society was formed in connection with the church and a small chapel erected on High Street. Rev. Leonard Tracy was settled as the first pastor, in 1829, continuing eight years. During his pastorate the present house of worship was erected, and dedicated in November, 1834. Services have been continuous since that time, the church having been extensively improved and repaired in 1872.

There is a question as to who first preached Methodism in Claremont, though it is known that the eccentric Lorenzo Dow was heard here in 1798, and made some conversions. Claremont was included in the Hanover circuit in 1801, and a Methodist Quarterly meeting held here in May of that year. Rev. Elijah Willard preached, later, at Drapers Corners, and in 1806 Rev. Caleb Dustin labored with some success. The meetings were held in private houses, till 1815, when the Methodists, Universalists and Baptists in the town built a union meeting-house, in which their meetings were afterwards held, but in 1821 the Baptists and Universalists sold their shares to the Episcopalians, who shut out the Methodists, who were obliged to resort to such places as could be found most convenient, until, at last, they were able to build a church of their own, which was completed and dedicated in December, 1829. This was occupied till a new and larger edifice—the present house of worship, was erected, and dedicated January 25, 1853, Bishop Osmon C. Baker officiating at the service. The first meeting of the Methodist Conference, then including New Hampshire and Vermont, held in Claremont was in June, 1843. Revs. Warren F. Evans, O. H. Jasper, R. S. Stubbs, D. C. Babcock, M. V. B. Knox, Joseph E. Robins and George M. Curl, have been among the best known pastors serving this parish.

There were Universalists in Claremont in the first years of the last century, but there had been little or no preaching of that faith here until about 1824, when some of the able exponents thereof, such as Russell Streeter, Otis Skinner, Lemuel Willis, S. C. Loveland,

and others began to be heard occasionally, services being held in the hall of the old Sullivan House, till the building of a substantial church edifice, which was dedicated October 24, 1832, Rev. W. S. Balch being settled as pastor. The first regular session of the New Hampshire Universalist State Convention was held here, immediately following the dedication. Rev. John G. Adams, father of the distinguished Dr. John Coleman Adams now of Hartford, Conn., succeeded Mr. Balch in 1836, and a long line of able preachers followed. Rev. Lemuel Willis was pastor from 1845 till 1849, and short terms of service have since been the rule. Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollester, present Dean of Tufts College Divinity School, was pastor from 1884 to 1889, being ordained at the meeting of the State Convention here the former year, and going hence to serve an extended pastorate over the Church of Our Father in Detroit, Mich. In 1883 the church edifice was remodeled at an expense of some $7000.

Some time in 1818, the precise date not being known, Mass was first celebrated in Claremont (and it is claimed that this was the first service of the kind in New Hampshire) by Rev. Father French of New York at the house of Rev. Daniel Barber, then still rector of Union Episcopal church, who soon openly became a Catholic. In 1823 his son, Rev. Virgil H. Barber, with outside aid, erected a school and church building, near Union Church, in which Catholic services were afterward held at times, till 1866.

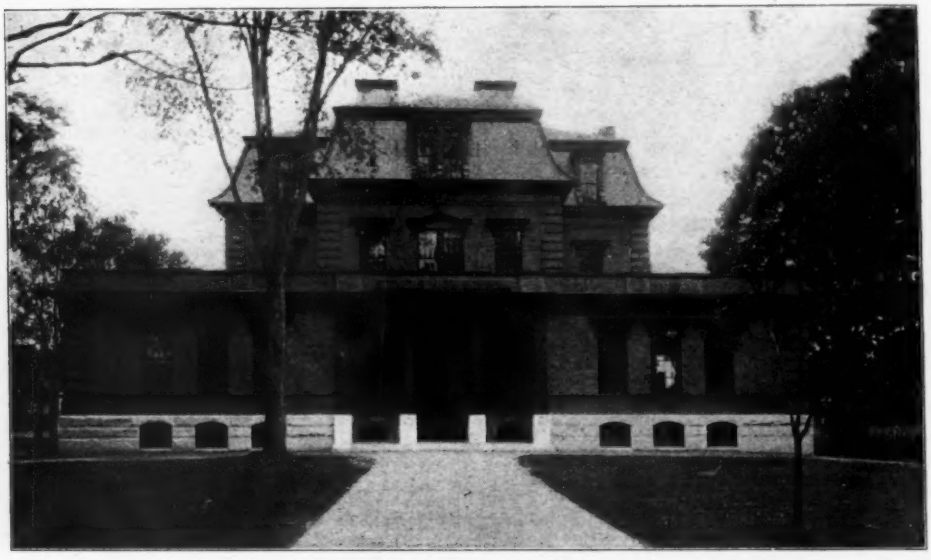
In 1870, under the pastorate of Rev. Fr. Derome, the construction of a new Catholic church in the village was commenced and the work carried forward to completion. The longest and most notable pastorate in this church, which in point of attendance outranks any and all the others in town, was that of Rev. P. J. Finnegan, commenced in 1875, during which extensive additions and improvements were made to the church edifice, rendering it the most imposing and costly in the county.

As has been stated, and as was the case in all our New England towns, schools were provided for at an early date in the history of the town. Up to 1781 there were but two districts and two schoolhouses in town—one on Town Hill and one near Unity Church. In 1781 the town was divided into seven districts for school purposes, which number was increased from time to time as conditions required, until nineteen districts in all had been formed. Six hundred dollars was voted for schools in 1800, eight hundred in 1810, and one thousand in 1820. The first superintending school committee was elected in 1824, consisting of Rev. Jonathan Nye, Rev. James B. Howe and Samuel Fiske. In 1884, by act of the Legislature, the three village districts, Nos. 1, 15, and 17, were united in a Union

Modern School

School District and graded schools established therein, the amount of money appropriated in that district, that year, being $3,370.80. Two years later the town district system was established by the Legislature and all the other schools united in the town district.

In 1866, Paran Stevens of New York, a native of the town, son of Josiah Stevens, an early inhabitant, having proposed to give the town $10,000 in aid of the establishment of a high school, in case a like amount should be appropriated, the town voted $15,000 for such purpose, and, on the first of September, 1868, a fine brick schoolhouse, splendidly appointed for the purpose, had been completed, on the site of the old home of Hon. George B. Upham on Broad Street. Edward L. Goddard, John S. Walker, Ira Colby, Jr., Hosea W. Parker and Hiram Webb were chosen as the first high school committee. The first term of the high school opened September 7, 1868, with Dr. N. Barrows, principal, three assistants, and ninety-eight pupils. From that date to the present the school has grown and prospered and has long been known as one of the foremost secondary schools in the state. Soon after the building was completed Mr. Stevens gave another $10,000 toward a permanent fund for the support of the school, and by his will bequeathed $40,000 more for the same purpose, which amounted to about $80,000 before final settlement of the estate had been effected, and these amounts together with a legacy of some $70,000 left by the late Helen Richards Healey make a noble endowment for this splendid institution, in which the people of Claremont justly take pride.



Stevens High School*

It should be mentioned that Rev. Virgil H. Barber, previously referred to, had a private school or Academy at West Claremont, for a few years following 1823, which was patronized to a considerable extent. Later there were other private and select schools conducted in town for brief periods. In 1840, an academy building was erected in the village and rented to different teachers, from time to time, for school purposes, until the establishment of the Stevens High School.

Supplementary to the school is the library. The first free public library in America was established in New Hampshire, in the town of Peterboro. Our state has always been in the lead in this line, and Claremont ranks well among our cities and towns, as regards equip-

* Stevens High School has now 218 pupils, the attendance having increased largely in the last two years, during which time manual training and domestic arts courses have been introduced. There are also college preparatory commercial and general courses. There are nine regular and three special teachers. The school has certificate rights to the New England board colleges, and sends pupils to nearly all the higher institutions of learning. Allen C. Cummings, who has been principal of the school since September, 1912, is a native of Thetford, Vt., and a graduate of Dartmouth, and had been a teacher in St. Johnsbury Academy and principal of high schools in Littleton, Ayer, and Orange, Mass., before coming to Claremont.

ment in such direction. In 1873 Samuel P. Fiske, a native of Claremont, gave the town two thousand volumes of books as a foundation for a free public library, on certain conditions, which were accepted. The library was established first in a room in the Stevens High School building, but in March, 1877, the town voted to purchase the Bailey Block, at the corner of Main and Sullivan Streets, and fit it up for the accommodation of the library. Daniel W. Johnson, Otis F. R. Waite, Alfred T. Batchelder, Osmon B. Way and Algernon Willis were chosen trustees of the library. The purchase was made, the necessary repairs and alterations completed, and in September, 1878, the books were removed to the new quarters, several hundred new volumes added, and all catalogued and arranged, and Miss Abbie Field appointed librarian. Messrs. Batchelder and Willis having removed from town, H. W. Parker and Ira Colby were made trustees in their place. In his will Mr. Fiske, who died May 27, 1882, gave $9000 to the town, $5000 to be expended from time to time for books, and the balance of $4000 to be a permanent fund, the income to be thus expended. Substantial additions have been made to the complement of books from time to time, and now, housed in the elegant new building provided through the munificence of Andrew Carnegie a dozen years ago with its ample appointments, the Fiske Free Library is an institution of which the people of Claremont may well be as proud as of their Stevens High School.

Second only to the school, as an educational factor in every considerable community, is the newspaper press. In this respect Claremont has long compared favorably with other places of its size. The newspaper history of the town embraces, but does not cover, a period of over ninety years, the first paper published within its limits being the *Claremont Spectator*, started August 29, 1823, by Cyrus Barton, and continued here until September of the following year when it was removed to Newport by the publisher. Ten years later —in 1833—the *Argus* was started in this town, by an association formed for the purpose, with the late Hon. Edmund Burke as editor. This paper also continued here but about a year, when it was likewise removed to Newport, where it was united with the *Spectator*, Mr. Burke continuing for several years as editor, and gaining meanwhile an extended reputation as a writer, resulting in his election to Congress in 1839, and his subsequent distinguished political career.

Two or three other publications, of an ephemeral nature, were started here, about the same time, but were of brief continuance. The first newspaper to become a permanent institution of the town—*The National Eagle*—came into existence in October, 1834—eighty years ago the present month, and has continued its weekly appearance uninterruptedly, under different managements, but by the same name, to the present time. It was established as a Whig paper, under the direction of a committee appointed at a county convention of that party, and was edited by John H. Warland, a vigorous and versatile writer, with considerable poetic talent. Indeed the first poetry that I have any recollection of reading was from his pen. The paper, under his direction, was a bitter assailant of President Jackson, and his administration. Two years later Mr. Warland and Mr. Joseph Weber purchased and conducted it jointly till 1842, when Mr. Weber became sole proprietor, continuing till 1846, when Charles Young and John S. Walker became the pro-

Miss Abbie Field
Librarian, Fiske Free Library, Appointed 1878

prietors, with Mr. Walker as editor. Subsequent changes in management have been numerous, but the paper has continued regularly to the present time, and has generally been a consistent and persistent advocate of the principles of the party in whose interest it was established, and its successor in the political field—the Republican party.

In 1849, Mr. Weber, before mentioned, established the *Northern Advocate*, primarily in the support of Free Soil or Anti-Slavery doctrines, to which he was attached. He continued the publication until November, 1881, when he sold to R. E. Muzzey. This paper has also appeared continuously under changing management, from its inception to the present time—a period of sixty-five years, the name having been changed to the *Claremont Advocate*, when it passed out of Mr. Weber's hands in 1881. These two papers have all along held a reputable position among the weekly newspapers of the state, and have been a material asset for the promotion of the town's prosperity. While the political doctrines they have promulgated may not always have been in accord with the views of all citizens, they have been, and still are, entitled to the substantial support of the public.

It is interesting to note in this connection, that the present month, marking as it does the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the chartering of the town, has witnessed the initial appearance of a daily paper—the *Claremont Daily Eagle*. It is not my function to advertise this enterprise on this occasion, but I do not hesitate to say that a daily newspaper, properly conducted and generously supported, in a community like this, cannot be other than a powerful instrumentality for good.

Banking and transportation facilities are essential to the business prosperity of any community, in these "latter days" at least. The Claremont Bank was organized and went into operation here in 1826, with George B. Upham as president, James H. Bingham, cashier, and a capital of $60,000. It was in operation about twenty years, when its affairs were wound up. Another bank of the same name and like capital was established in 1848, with Ambrose Cossitt, president, and Uriel Dean, cashier. This bank continued in operation till November 22, 1864, when it was transformed into a National Bank under the Federal law and has continued as such, with a capital increased to $100,000; J. Duncan Upham, now president, and Frank H. Foster, cashier. The People's National Bank was organized September 1, 1892, with a capital of $100,000—F. P. Maynard, president,

St. Mary's School

and George A. Tenney, cashier. The first savings bank—the Sullivan Saving Institution, chartered in 1838, commenced business ten years later, with Ambrose Cossitt, president, and George N. Farwell, treasurer. After a long period of comparative prosperity this institution met with serious reverses and its affairs were finally wound up. The Claremont Savings Bank, incorporated in 1907, Hermon Holt, president, and Henry C. Hawkins, Jr., treasurer, has entered upon an apparently safe and prosperous career.

The first road in town was a mere bridle path along the valley from Charlestown to Lebanon, marked out before the settlement, for the convenience of Lebanon settlers who had to go to Charlestown to get their grain ground. A road to Newport, as has been seen, was one of the town's first highway enterprises, and the Second New Hampshire Turnpike, from Claremont to Amherst, was incorporated in 1799. It was by stage, over the Newport highway, to which town he had come from Concord, that General Lafayette came to this town, June 29, 1825, his visit being still esteemed one of the leading events in the town's history. As the first highway, so the first railroad in town ran along the Connecticut Valley, the Sullivan County Railroad, from Bellows Falls to Windsor, Vt., incorporated July 10, 1846, being completed and opened for business February 5, 1849. This furnished the town its only railroad facilities until the completion of the Concord & Claremont in October, 1872. Although other enterprises in this line have been contemplated and projected, there is no present prospect of their materialization, and the town is fairly fortunate in the advantages it already enjoys.

The social and fraternal life of this town is abundantly served and conserved by organizations, almost numberless, representing the various orders and societies now existing, the oldest and most interesting, of course, that of Masonry, being represented here by Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, Hiram Lodge, No. 9, having been instituted June 25, 1798, and being, with a single exception, the oldest lodge in the state working continuously under the same charter. Ithamer Chase was the first Master of this lodge, Daniel Barber, Senior Warden, Ebenezer Rice, Junior Warden, Stephen Dexter, treasurer and Ambrose Cossitt, secretary.

Stevens' High School, 1868

The legal and medical professions have been well represented in Claremont from the early days. Hon. George B. Upham and Hon. Caleb Ellis, both natives of Massachusetts, settled here about the opening of the last century and both became eminent and successful in their profession. Each served a term in Congress. Mr. Ellis was appointed to the bench, while Mr. Upham in his later years, devoted much attention to banking

and finance and accumulated a large fortune. Philander C. Freeman, Milon C. McClure, Edward D. Baker, Alpheus F. Snow, William H. H. Allen, Ira Colby, Jr., and last but not least, Hosea W. Parker, are some of the more prominent among a score or more men who have practiced law in Claremont in the last sixty years.

Claremont's first physician was Dr. William Sumner, one of the earliest settlers, who located in the west part of the town in 1768, on what has since been known as the Cupola Farm, and died ten years after his settlement.

Dr. Ralph W. Hopkins
Osteopathist

Subsequent practitioners have included such men as Drs. Leonard Jarvis, Nathan Smith, Josiah Richards, Silas H. Sabine, Alvah R. Cummings, Samuel G. Jarvis, Nathaniel Tolles, Osmon B. Way and half a hundred others, not a few of whom have become eminent, either in general practice or in special lines.

Through its contribution to the public service this town has a reputation fully commensurate with that it has gained in other lines. It has had three representatives in the Congress of the United States, George B. Upham and Caleb Ellis, before mentioned, and Hosea W. Parker, who served two terms, from 1871 to 1875. Another man reared in this town, though not a native—William E. Barrett—also served in Congress, as a Massachusetts representative. It has given the state no Governor, but a Governor, Ralph Metcalf, came here and established his home during his term of service. Two Claremont men, Caleb Ellis and W. H. H. Allen, have been Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Eight, Sanford Kingsbury, Caleb Ellis, Milon C. McClure, Charles H. Eastman, William E. Tutherly, George H. Stowell, John M. Whipple and J. Duncan Upham, have served in the Executive Council. Seventeen Claremont citizens have been elected to the State Senate, Sanford Kingsbury, Caleb Ellis, George B. Upham, Samuel Fiske, Jonathan Nye, Thomas Woolson, John Gove, Jr., Austin Tyler, Alonzo B. Williamson, Ira Colby, Jr., Samuel P. Thrasher, George H. Stowell, George L. Balcom, Hermon Holt, Frederick Jewett, David R. Roys and Robert J. Merrill. Two, George B. Upham and John J. Prentiss, were speakers of the House of Representatives. One, Edward J. Tenney, was a Railroad Commissioner; and two, Otis F. R. Waite, and Robert J. Merrill, the present efficient incumbent, have been Insurance Commissioners.

In the military, as well as the civil service, Claremont has been represented largely and well, as shown by the extended roll of the names of her sons who served in the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War, already referred to. Particular mention may well be made of some not specially enumerated heretofore: Col. Charles H. Long, born March 14, 1834, on the old Hubbard farm or "Governor's lot," graduate of Norwich Military University of the class of 1855, Captain of Company G, in the famous "Fighting Fifth" in the Civil War, wounded at Antietam; Colonel of the Heavy Artillery; commanding First Brigade, Hardin's Division, Second Army Corps at the close of the war, made a record in the service second to that of no New Hampshire man. Gen. Geo. W. Balloch, born near Lottery bridge, December 3, 1825, also educated at Norwich, and a lieutenant in Company D. in the Fighting Fifth; Captain and Commissary of subsistence; lieutenant-colonel and Chief Commissary of Howard's and the Twentieth Army Corps; promoted

Brigadier-General, to date from March 16, 1865, for meritorious service—later member of the Board of Public Works and Superintendent of Streets at the National Capital, was another Claremont boy who "made good." Two other sons of the old town, at least, should not be overlooked in this connection—the late Col. Leonard E. Lovering and Gen. Herbert E. Tutherly—both graduates of West Point, the former appointed a cadet by your president of the day; both achieving distinguished careers in the regular army, including service in the Spanish American war, and the latter now holding the office of Adjutant General of New Hampshire, with a record of achievement already made therein creditable alike to himself, his town, his state, and the Governor by whom he was appointed.

Unquestionably the most noted and notable native of Claremont was Paran Stevens, whose name has been immortalized as the founder of its splendid high school, and whose career as a hotel manager and proprietor has never been equalled. He was the son of Col. Josiah Stevens, born September 11, 1802. Colonel Stevens was one of the town's first merchants, its first postmaster, appointed in 1802, and built and kept the Tremont House, the first pretentious hotel, succeeding the numerous old-time taverns. Paran succeeded to the management of the hotel (which, by the way, was destroyed by fire in March, 1879, in which four persons lost their lives) in which he was so successful that his reputation went abroad, and in 1849 he had a call to Boston where he managed the New England Coffee House, till on the completion of the Revere House, then the largest establishment of the kind in the country, he became manager of that and made it a success from the start. Subsequently he became manager of the Fifth Avenue hotel of New York, the Continental of Philadelphia, the Battle House at Mobile, Alabama, and the Tremont of Boston, all popular and prosperous, and rendering rich returns, so that his fortune at the time of his death, April 25, 1872, amounted to several millions of dollars—more probably than had been accumulated by any other man in the country up to that time, except John Jacob Astor.

A native of Claremont who ranked high in his profession, and as a man of character and honor, was Dr. John L. Swett of Newport, long the leading physician of that town, President of the New Hampshire Medical Society and a courtly old school gentleman, well remembered by the older residents of the county.

Dr. J. Baxter Upham, a son of Hon. George B. Upham, graduate of Dartmouth College and Harvard Medical School, who further pursued his studies in the best institutions in this country and Europe, practiced his profession with great success in Boston and did notable work in the organization of the hospital service in the Civil War. He was no

Anson Wood Belding
Editor of the *National Eagle*

less known, however, for his love of music and his service in promoting that great art. He was for ten years president of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston; twenty-six years president of the Music Hall Association, and fifteen years chairman of the Music committee of the Boston public schools. He contracted in Europe for the building and installation of the "Great Organ" in Music Hall, Boston, long the wonder and admiration of the American musical world.

In this connection it is worthy of mention as showing the possibilities presented the youth of America that in a family of eight children

reared in this town, five sons and three daughters of George G. and Adeline (Labaree) Lewis every one of the sons graduated from Dartmouth College, and each of the daughters mastered the higher branches of learning and was fitted for successful work as a teacher. The sons also became prominent in professional and educational work in different parts of the country.

One of the worthy representatives of the younger generation going out from this town, is Eben M. Willis, a son of Algernon and grandson of Rev. Lemuel Willis, one of the early pastors of the Universalist Church, a

Mrs. M. E. Partridge

resident of Concord, long connected with and now treasurer and manager of the Page Belting Company, who has served most creditably in the city board of aldermen, and in the State Legislature.

Literature and music have been encouraged by the people of Claremont, and some of their notable devotees have lived in, or gone out from, this town. Otis F. R. Waite, the historian of the town, to whose researches I am mainly indebted for material in the preparation of this address, was a ready writer, and aside from his town history, was the author of the two volumes recounting the history of the New Hampshire and Vermont regiments in the Civil War. George Ticknor prepared a Gazetteer of New Hampshire, and Rev. Robert F. Lawrence, a History of the New Hampshire Churches, previously referred to; while Bela Chapin, still living here, himself a poet of no mean order, rendered valuable service in the literary field in compiling and preparing for publication a large volume of selections from New Hampshire poets, which has prominent place in every well-selected library in the state. Most notable, however, in the world of letters, has been the work of one of Claremont's native daughters—Constance Fennimore Woolson—daughter of Charles J., and granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Woolson, born here March 5, 1838, died in Venice, Italy, January 24, 1894. Her novels long held high rank, and she is classed by Stedman among the leading women in American literature.

Harriet N. Farley, daughter of Rev. Stephen Farley, herself a fine writer, founded and edited, and for some years owned and successfully published the *Lowell Offering*, famed all over New England in the "forties" as the factory girls' magazine. The most successful career, however, achieved by any Claremont woman in the literary or journalistic field is that of Barbara Johnson Galpin, of the *Somerville, Mass., Journal*, who, although born just over the river in Wethersfield, Vt., spent all her childhood and youth and received her education in this town. Compositor, proofreader, editor, business manager, world-traveller, author, lecturer, member of the city planning board of Somerville, the first woman in New England appointed to such position—the story of her successful career would fill a volume.

Speaking of music and its devotees in Claremont, it is noted that among the few local advertisements in the first number of the *National Eagle*, issued November 1, 1834, was one of Silas L. Bingham, announcing the opening of a school of Vocal Music on the system of Pestalozzi, to commence at 5 o'clock, Sunday evening, November 2, at Union Hall. From that day to the present, music has been encouraged in this town. This Silas M. Bingham was a notable vocal teacher for many years. Later Mrs. Mary E. (Cooke) Partridge, a woman of great talent and thorough training, taught instrumental music for

thirty years with eminent success. She was also a prominent worker along temperance, charitable and benevolent lines. Mrs. Clara Haubrich Davis, a Claremont girl and a vocal soloist of rare merit and high reputation, once a favorite here, established and is still conducting a successful school of musical art at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Claremont women have done their full share of the world's work at home and abroad. In their Woman's Christian Temperance Union, their Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other organizations they are inculcating the principles that make for lofty and patriotic citizenship. Individually, outside, they have wrought, and are working, for human betterment in various fields of effort. Louisa M. (Alden) Peterson conducted a successful private school at Janesville, Wis., for many years. Marv Etta Colby, after teaching successfully in the West, became interested in the work of female education in South Africa and was principal of two schools near Capetown, serving from 1880 to 1891. Rev. Isabella Stirling McDuff, born and reared in Claremont, graduate of Tufts Divinity School, sometime efficient State Missionary of the Universalist denomination, and subsequently serving several successful pastorates in New Hampshire and Maine, is now the Universalist pastor in Canton, Mass. Mary Jones, distinguished as a nurse, and as authority on food and care of children, an attache of the Boston General Hospital, is another notable daughter of the town.

But time presses. Further particularization is out of the question. We review, today, the history of Claremont in its one hundred fifty years of progress, from the primeval forest, where the wild beasts roamed at will, to the home of culture and refinement, of material prosperity, intellectual power and high moral purpose. This town stands today at the head of all the towns of the state in population and wealth. With 7,529 inhabitants by the census of 1910; with a taxable valuation, increasing from $1,751,710 in 1850 to $3,526,834 in 1900, and $7,329,775 in 1914 —larger than that of either of the three cities of Franklin, Somersworth and Rochester, and greater per capita than in nine out of the eleven cities of the state; with agricultural resources unsurpassed; a magnificent water power well developed and effectively supplemented by steam; with surrounding scenery of marvellous beauty; with broad streets electrically lighted; a street railway well equipped and operated; excellent churches well supported; superior schools, hospital and library, and all the needed advantages of modern society—nothing seems wanting to render Claremont the ideal home of progressive American citizenship.

Let us hope that when fifty years have passed, when most of us now present have been called hence, and the people assemble to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of

The Way School

the town, it will be with a record of achievement, more creditable, even, than that presented now. May Claremont be found then and always at the front in all that makes for the welfare of the community, the honor of the state, the glory of the nation, a nation standing first among all the nations of the world in the arts and sciences, the means and methods, the laws and usages that make for universal and everlasting peace and progress.

BENEDICTION BY REV. DANIEL C. BABCOCK, D. D.

Now may the love of God, so graciously manifested in the gift of His only begotten Son to be our Saviour, with the communion and fellowship of the Holy Spirit, be with you all and always, Amen.

Following the anniversary exercises there was a free presentation in the Opera House (the audience being invited to remain) of "Victory" a five reel motion picture drama, given through the courtesy of J. Parker Read of New York, a former resident of Claremont, which was also twice repeated during the evening, with crowded houses on each occasion.

Although there was a cold, raw wind, accompanied in the morning with a flurry of snow, on Tuesday, the Merchants and Manufacturers parade, set for that day was carried out, according to programme, and included nearly all the historical floats which

North Street School

had appeared on Monday, the line being headed by the Indians and White Scouts, the police, marshals and the American Band, and moving over the route of the preceding day. The military and the civic organizations did not appear, but there were some fifty or more additional floats—industrial, mercantile and others—so that the procession vied with that of Monday in extent and interest and commanded the attention of large crowds, though naturally not as large as on the day previous. Among the new representations appearing, in the form of floats, decorated automobiles, or other devices, nearly all displaying great taste, and many much originality of design, were those of the Cupola Farm, B. Steinfield's Sons, Maxwell's restaurant, Jewett the grocer, A. B. Levenson, S. Baum, E. A. Thomas, C. A. Rice, Nolin's grocery, W. S. Hall, Goodwin's department store, Rand, Ball & King, F. C. Reed, Clarence Ainsworth, Howe & Quimby (three floats), New York Furniture Store, Glidden's pharmacy, Bartlett Brothers, J. J. Cuddeyhey, J. M. Caffrey, Magown Brothers, F. A. Cowles, Nurses' Club, Mason Brothers, Dodge's pharmacy, A. L. Fitch, J. H. Rogers, James Durward, R. A. Call, F. M. Spaulding & Company, Hoisington's bakery, Huntress-Patten Company, Pelletier's Clothing Store, The "Firefly," Edward Ainsworth (horse 34 years old drawing green and white wagon), Boys' drum corps, Sullivan County Corn Show (seven yoke of oxen drawing load of Corn Club boys), Claremont Ice and Lumber Company, Combined Milliners, Claremont Gas Company, National Eagle, D. Whiting & Sons, Board of Trade, O'Connor drug store, Hayes & Allen, Gould's ice cream cart, Advocate press, Kiniry, W. S. Jefts, Nolin Shoe Company, Boyle's barber shop, and A. King.

Three prizes had been offered by the Executive Committee for the best floats in the Merchants' day parade—of $40, $25 and $15. These were awarded by the judges—Editors Chase of the Newport *Champion*, Belknap of the Bellows Falls *Times* and Stone of the Springfield *Reporter*—the first to Henry E. Charron on the battleship constructed by Charles Demers; second to the float of the milliners, made by F. E. Joy, and the third to R. E. Dodge.

The following anniversary poem, by Robert B. Upham, inspired by the occasion, although not read in connection with the exercises, is well worthy a place in the permanent history of the celebration:

ANNIVERSARY POEM

The waning sun in bars of dusty light
Frames Hampshire's hills in Autumn's red and gold
Above the valley mists that soft enfold
In darkening veil the swift oncoming night.

A camp fire glowing on the mountain side
That ever brightens as the shadows grow
Marks the first advent from the shores below—
The far-flung spume of man's advancing tide.

The years have gone. From Rip Van Winkle sleep
I wake to see the landscape torn and gashed
By human scars. The bridled waters flashed
Where mill wheels turn below the dam's wide sweep.

Broad golden harvests stand with waving plumes
Midst forest splendor. In the after-glow
Of falling shadows, voices hushed and low
Trail into silence. Night, her sway resumes.

Again a mist of years. The picture clear
Is filled with action. People shout and sing
As many hands uplift the frame and swing
Great timbers into place. The church is here.

Low nestling cottages the green surround
Embowered in flowers. The music of the bees—
The ripe red autumn fruit upon the trees—
Create an Eden 'round the hallowed ground.

Times onward rush, relentless, all things change,
The clear cut Present dims the Long Ago.
Loud clanking roar, the dull red furnace glow,
Banners of smoke along the mountain range,

Signal the presence of the Industrial Age.
Hard-proven facts replace the dreams of yore—
The old sweet fancies gone forever more
As lantern pictures vanished from the stage.

Yet deep beneath the hurry and the strife
The heart beats true. In sorrow as of old
Unnoted deeds of love—kindness untold—
Still lift the soul to planes of higher life.

The pulse of the world beats on. Man's hopes and fears
Run under current. Over all sublime,
Resistlessly, the chariot of time
Is swinging past the milestones of the years.

Robert B. Upham.

DEATH OF SUMMER

By L. J. H. Frost

O Summer, thou art dying!
I know it by the wind's sad sighing.
The birds have ceased the morning songs
They sang when you and they were young;
While now and then a withered leaf
Comes softly down to tell its grief.
The rose has laid aside its bloom
Within the shadow of thy tomb.
The crickets sing their solemn tune,
That ne'er was heard in leafy June.
Each breeze seems laden with a sigh
That says sweet Summer's death is nigh.

O Summer, thou art dying!
How swiftly now the days are flying.
Why should you leave us waiting here,
Weeping beside thine ivied bier?
Far better would it seem to be,
Could we but be exhaled with thee,
And leave upon the scroll of time
A record true and fair as thine.
For human life at best is brief;
We fade and wither like the leaf.
O summer, may our earth life be
Peaceful and bright and fair like thee!

DOCTOR HALL JACKSON

By Russell Leigh Jackson

On the eleventh of November of the present year occurred the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of one of the most distinguished men of New England, a theoretic and practical physician and surgeon, whose services did much in the advancement of medical science—Doctor Hall Jackson.

Born with the natural instincts of this profession, the third child and eldest son of one of Portsmouth's noted men, Doctor Clement Jackson and his wife, Sarah Leavitt of Hampton, he began his studies in the office of his father, finishing his professional education by attending a series of lectures in the public hospitals of London.

Returning to his native town of Portsmouth, a year later, he opened an apothecary shop and established himself as a physician and surgeon. In the latter science he rapidly gained prominence and his labors became so great that he was obliged to discontinue his apothecary business and devote himself to his profession. After residing in Portsmouth for two years, he removed to Hampton and continued in his profession there, returning to Portsmouth a few years later.

In 1764 the population of Boston was devastated by a smallpox scourge which swept over the town, and although he had barely reached his twenty-fifth year, his reputation had become so great and far-reaching that he was summoned to the stricken town to perform the duties of inoculation. He remained in Boston until the pestilence had finally subsided, a period of about three months. His skill in treating that disease became very great and returning to Portsmouth he opened a smallpox hospital, with Doctors Ammi R. Cutter, Joshua Brackett and John Jackson, a cousin, all of Portsmouth, on Henzell's Island.

On the first of December, 1765, he married Mrs. Molly Dalling-Wentworth, widow of Lieutenant Daniel Wentworth, R. N., and daughter of Captain Samuel Dalling, of Portsmouth. Two children were the fruit of their union, an only son, Theodore Jackson, who died December 5, 1784, in his eighteenth year, and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Doctor Joshua G. Symmes. Molly Dalling-Wentworth Jackson died March 30, 1805, aged sixty-two.

The break with Great Britain and the opening of the Revolutionary War found the Jackson family decidedly loyal to the Crown, but the Doctor's spirit of humanity did not serve to turn him from his path of duty, for two days after the Battle of Bunker Hill he journeyed to Cambridge and attended the wounded, refusing recompense voted him by the New Hampshire State Congress, following a recommendation to that effect on the part of Governor Hunking Wentworth at its session in November of the same year.

His persistent and untiring energies in attending smallpox patients weakened his condition and placed him in a state of susceptibility to the disease which he contracted during the latter part of the year 1773, being at that time confined in the Essex hospital.

His Tory sympathies placed him in rather a delicate position with his townspeople and the inhabitants of the neighboring village of Rye, and tradition relates that in 1795 when the news of Jay's treaty reached Portsmouth and of the doctor's approval of it, large stones were thrown into the chamber windows of his mansion on the corner of Court and Wash-

ington streets, greatly endangering the lives of his family. Another incident which did not tend to reconcile the inhabitants of Rye with the doctor's ideas, but which is remarkably characteristic of his ever-ready wit and humor, I take the liberty of quoting from Brewster's "Rambles About Portsmouth," volume II, page 135:

> When the news of the treaty arrived, information went to Rye that the country was sold; that Jay had sold Rye with it, and British gold would be the cause of its ruin. Dr. Hall Jackson was on a visit in Rye at the time, and was well convinced that a poorer town could not then be found in the country—as utterly different in wealth and prosperity from what it is now as black is from white. The doctor listened to the story of being sold, and answered as follows:
>
> "If Rye to Great Britain was really sold,
> As we by some great men are seriously told,
> Great Britain, not Rye, was ill-treated;
> For if in fulfilling the known maximum of trade,
> Any gold for such a poor purchase was paid,
> Great Britain was confoundedly cheated."

This exercise of his ready wit perhaps cost him a few panes of glass on this occasion

Doctor Jackson was eminent in the Masonic Order, being an early member of old St. John's lodge of Free Masons of Portsmouth, the second oldest lodge in New England. In 1790 the lodges of Portsmouth and Keene applied to Henry Price, Grand Master of the Free Masons of Massachusetts for permission to constitute a higher and superior lodge. The request was granted and the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was organized with Doctor Hall Jackson as Grand Master. The "Cosmopolitan Free Masonry," page 232, relates of this incident, describing the installation and the impressive receiving of homage and congratulation by Doctor Jackson.

In appearance, Doctor Jackson was very imposing, presenting a very dignified bearing and sagacious aspect. A painting now in the possession of the Leigh family of Newbury (descendants of Doctor Jackson's youngest sister, Sarah, wife of the celebrated Tory, Dr. Stephen Little who fled to England with Governor Wentworth at the opening of the Revolution) portrays an aristocratic looking gentleman of the Colonial period, his long brown periwig setting off his fair complexion and blue eyes in a very imposing manner.

As a physician, Doctor Jackson was skilled, as a surgeon, eminent. At the time of his death he was known throughout New England. To him is credited the honor of having first successfully removed the cataract from the human eye. Among the noted persons of our country who studied under the care of Doctor Jackson, none other perhaps is so well known as General Henry Dearborn, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812. In recognition of his great service in the advancement of medical science, he was elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the degree of M. D. was conferred on him by Harvard College. His death, which resulted from his being thrown from his carriage, occurred September 28, 1797, in his fifty-eighth year.

THANKSGIVING

By Moses Gage Shirley

Just do your best and bow and smile
While in this world you're living,
And every day and every year
Will be a glad Thanksgiving.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NECROLOGY

MAJOR JOHN P. THOMPSON

Major John Proctor Thompson, U. S. A. (retired), died at Hotel Sutter, San Francisco, California, October 13, 1914. He was born July 22, 1845, in Andover, N. H., son of Joseph C. Thompson, a prominent citizen of Andover and Merrimack County, and of Lucinda Gould (Proctor) Thompson, a native of Henniker, and a woman of unusual gifts and excellence. His grandfather, Benjamin Thompson of Woburn, Mass., had come at an early day to New Hampshire. He was cousin of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, and they were boys together in Woburn. But Major Thompson was indifferent to reflected honors, and when a friend once offered him a rare old "Life" of Count Rumford, he looked at the book a moment and then laid it down, saying, "Thank you, but I don't care about the old fellow. Give it to some one else."

He was a slip of a boy, in school, when the Civil War broke out—his father had died in March of that year—and he eagerly enlisted in the New Hampshire Cavalry where his superior horsemanship made him welcome in spite of his youth. He served through the war, was promoted to a lieutenancy, and when the conflict was over was admitted to the regular army, with the same rank, and served for many years in Montana and other places in the far West. All this time he was in General Sheridan's command. Sheridan, speaking of him in Chicago some time after the war, and referring to his daring and efficiency said: "*He was in the van in every engagement,*" and, alluding to his later acquaintance with him, Sheridan added: "He is the most careless of his personal comfort of any one I ever knew. Not long ago he was with me in a ride in Wyoming. It was bitterly cold—a terrible north wind was blowing—and the country was the roughest. We didn't get into the Fort till late at night and I was completely knocked up. The next morning about ten o'clock I was limping across the enclosure when I saw him coming slowly towards me, and I thought to myself, now he'll have something sharp to say about our ride; but, instead of complaints, he just touched his cap, and said, 'Good morning, General,' and limped on. That was his way."

But hardships and exposures had told on his health, and years ago he became such a sufferer from rheumatism that he asked to be retired from active service. Since then, with summers often passed in Andover, he had spent his time in California, or at Hot Springs, Arkansas, or Bermuda—wherever he could be most comfortable—and for two years past had lived in San Francisco. His circle of friends was large and many of those of the army were at his funeral, and a goodly number at the cremation which followed it. His ashes will be returned to his native town to rest amid the scenes that he loved.

Major Thompson was never married. He was rather reserved in manner except when he was entirely at home; he never exploited himself and seldom alluded to his army experiences although he always wore his Loyal Legion Button. He had a keen wit and a rich sense of humor, enjoyed books and quiet games, and was a generous, unfailing friend. He loved mountains and a free, outdoor life, and was accustomed to spend days at the Grand Canyon of Arizona on his journeys to and from California, but no mountain was ever quite so beautiful in his eyes as his native Kearsarge.

COL. RICHARD M. SCAMMON

Richard Montgomery Scammon, Bank Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire, and one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens, died, suddenly, at his home in Stratham—the old family homestead which had been held in the family since 1642—on Saturday, September 5, 1914.

Colonel Scammon was the youngest of four children of Richard and Abigail (Batchelder) Scammon, born December 6, 1859. He was educated at the Exeter High School and Cornell University, and upon the death of his father, which occurred in 1878, he came into possession of the homestead, where he continued his residence through life, though largely called away for some years past in the discharge of his public duties. A staunch Democrat in politics, he was chosen town treasurer in 1881, when only twenty-two years of age. In 1883 and 1884 he served as superintendent of schools. He was also chosen moderator in the latter year and served for ten years. He was the town's representative in the legislature in 1885–6 and chairman of the board of selectmen in 1888. He represented his district in the State Senate in 1891–2, and was his party's candidate for councillor in 1894, running much ahead of his ticket. Frequently during the last ten years he had been urged to consent to nomination for governor, by his party, but invariably declined. He gained his military title through active service in the National Guard, enlisting as a private in an Exeter Company in 1882, and winning promotion to lieutenant, captain and lieutenant-colonel, holding the latter rank from 1886 till his resignation in 1892. He was New Hampshire's representative on the staff of General Schofield at the Washington celebration in New York, and won admiration and commendation by his soldierly bearing.

His interest in agriculture was ever deep and strong, and as a member of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College at Durham, from 1899 till his death, he was a staunch advocate of the interests of that institution, ever insisting that the promotion of scientific agriculture should be the dominant policy in its management.

In March, 1904, Colonel Scammon was

appointed a member of the board of bank commissioners, of which body he was named chairman by Governor McLane in the following year, serving continuously in that capacity, until the reorganization of the department in 1913, when he was made sole commissioner, continuing until death, his entire service in this connection being marked by the highest efficiency and the most complete devotion to duty. Few New Hampshire men enjoyed the friendship and commanded the esteem of so large a number of their fellow-men as Colonel Scammon and none were ever more sincerely mourned at their departure.

January 7, 1897, he was united in marriage with Annie P. Wiggin of Stratham, by whom he is survived, as also by one sister, Miss Sarah C. Scammon of Exeter.

CHARLES H. LANE.

Charles H. Lane, one of the most prominent citizens of Pittsfield, and long a leading contractor and builder in that section of the State, died at his residence in that town, August 29, 1914.

Mr. Lane was a native of Chichester, eldest son of Moses G. and Sophia Ann (Sanborn) Lane. The family removed to Pittsfield when he was quite young and there he was reared and attended the public schools, and Pittsfield Academy, and was also for a time, at school in Concord.

Early in life he was employed for some time at Portsmouth and Norfolk Navy Yards, and later engaged in business at Pittsfield as a contractor and builder, where he erected many of the more important buildings of the place, and did a large outside business for many years. He was active in the organization of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company and the Pittsfield Gas Company, was for many years superintendent of both, and a director of each till death. He was also an incorporator and trustee of the Farmers' Savings Bank, and for many years a director of the Pittsfield National Bank; also of the Merchants National Bank of Dover, organized by his son-in-law, Charles Carpenter Goss. Politically he was a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist, having long been a leading member of the Congregational Church of Pittsfield. He was a charter member of Corinthian Lodge A. F. & A. M., and of Suncook Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Lane was twice married, first to Almira L. Perkins and, after her decease, February 24, 1897, to Ella (Chesley) Martin, of Pittsfield, who survives him, as does a daughter by his first wife—Mrs. Charles Carpenter Goss, of Dover.

WILLIAM H. NILES

William H. Niles, born in Orford, N. H., December 22, 1839, died in Lynn, Mass., September 23, 1914.

Mr. Niles was the son of Samuel W. and Eunice (Newell) Niles, who removed to Massachusetts when he was five years of age. The family finally settled in East Bridgewater, where he grew to manhood. He pursued the usual course of studies in the common schools and for two years was a private pupil under the care of Rev. R. W. Smith of East Bridgewater. He then took up a classical course in Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., but left that institution in 1861 to take the position of principal of an academy in Georgia. He remained south till the latter part of 1865, when he came to Boston and engaged in mercantile business.

Soon after coming to Boston he took up the study of law under the direction of Caleb Blodgett, later judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and immediately opened an office in Lynn, where he won great success and eminence in his profession. George J. Carr was for a time associated with him in practice, but for some time past he had been head of the firm of Niles, Stevens, Underwood & Mayo—the most prominent law firm in Essex County, of whose bar he was the dean.

He belonged to the Essex County and American Bar Associations, being president of the former at his death, and long previously. He had long served as a member of the Lynn school board, and as a director of the Manufacturers National Bank.

September 19, 1865, he married Harriet A., the daughter of L. D. Day of Bristol, R. I., by whom he is survived, together with three daughters, Mrs. John M. Farquhar and Mrs. Florence N. Moulton of Lynn and Mrs. Charles Henderson of Reading.

PATRICK FAHEY

Patrick Fahey, a prominent Irish American citizen of Manchester, and long-time leading Democrat, died at his residence there September 21, 1914.

He was a native of Ireland, born in 1838, and coming to this country with his parents when nine years of age. In 1857 he settled in Manchester, being employed for a time in the Manchester Locomotive Works, but soon engaging in the grocery trade which he continued for many years, till he was made a post office inspector during the Cleveland administration, in 1887. Retiring from the position after the change of administration, he was for a time in business as an insurance agent, but retired some years since.

He was long active in politics, serving on the city and state committees of his party and in the legislature, and as a delegate in the Democratic National Convention in 1884. He leaves a widow and two sons, the elder being John H. Fahey, long known in journalistic and commercial circles in Boston, and William O. Fahey of Manchester.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER'S NOTES

Francis H. Goodall, a native of Bath, a representative of the old family of that name long resident there, completed, on the 17th of September, fifty years of continuous service in the Treasury Department at Washington. Mr. Goodall is a graduate of Dartmouth, of the class of 1857; was admitted to the bar in 1859; practiced at Beloit, Wis., till the outbreak of the Civil War; served three months in the "Beloit Rifles," and then, returning to New Hampshire, enlisted in the 11th New Hampshire Volunteers, serving as first sergeant and acting lieutenant in Company G, till discharged for disability, May 20, 1864. Mr. Goodall is a lover of nature in general and of flowers in particular in the cultivation of which he takes great delight. He has been an occasional contributor to the GRANITE MONTHLY in recent years, and retains a strong interest in his native state.

It was stated in the last issue of the GRANITE MONTHLY, in the Lancaster article, that the grandmother of Col. Charles H. Greenleaf, of Hotel Vendome, Boston, now owner of the Stockwell farm in Lancaster, was a sister of Ruth Page, wife of the first Emmons Stockwell. This is an error. She was the *daughter* of Ruth Page and a sister of the late Emmons D. Stockwell's father. Colonel Greenleaf is, therefore, a direct descendant, in the fourth generation, from Emmons and Ruth (Page) Stockwell.

With this issue the volume of the GRANITE MONTHLY for 1914 is completed. Subscribers wishing to exchange the unbound numbers for the year, for the bound volume, will do well to notify the publisher soon, so that a sufficient number of volumes may be bound. These will be ready for exchange early in 1915. Meanwhile subscribers in arrears will please bring their subscription up to date and a year in advance.

The celebration, during the last week in October, of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the charter of the town of Claremont, October 26, 1765, is the last event of the kind to be observed in the State the present season; Fremont, Raymond and Lancaster having made notable demonstrations in the same line at earlier dates, and a more modest observance of a like anniversary having occurred in Alstead. This Claremont demonstration, to which the pages of this issue of the GRANITE MONTHLY are mainly devoted, was probably the most extensive and elaborate affair of the kind ever known in New Hampshire, especially so far as the parade was concerned, the procession being nearly two miles in length, and requiring an hour in the passage of any given point. There was an unprecedented number of elaborately decorated floats, representing various orders, organizations, societies, corporations and firms, besides some very interesting historical representations, all doing great credit to the town and its people, and especially to the Board of Trade, under whose auspices, and through whose efforts, the celebration was arranged and carried out, upon comparatively short notice. The next town in the state where a one hundred fiftieth anniversary celebration is due is Hopkinton, which was incorporated January 10, 1765—one hundred fifty years ago on the tenth day of January next. Mid-winter is not a convenient season for a celebration of this sort, and there is little probability that anything of the sort will then be attempted; but it is to be hoped that the town at its next annual meeting will make provision for a proper celebration at some time during the year. Concord received its charter from the General Assembly of the Province, June 7, 1765, so that its one hundred fiftieth anniversary will occur on the 7th of June next, and the Board of Trade of the city are already perfecting plans for a proper celebration at that time.

The November election in this State demonstrated, in its result, the return of the larger portion of those who broke away from the Republican party in 1912, and followed the "Progressive" standard, to the fold of the former party, thereby bringing it again into ascendancy in the State, and insuring for it the election of Governor, United States Senator and both Congressmen, as well as a large majority in both branches of the legislature, though that in the House will be smaller than had been the case for many years, previous to 1913. From now until the meeting of the legislature, Wednesday, January 6, there will be more or less speculation, and probably some active pushing of candidacies, in reference to the organization of the two branches of that body.

Attention is called to the advertisement, on the third cover page of this issue, of the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*, generally conceded to be one of the best newspapers in the country, and universally admitted to be the ablest, fairest and most independent of all New England journals, in its editorial treatment of all questions of public import, and in its criticism of party methods and policies.

E N D